

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 67.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY AUGUST 20, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2308.

## NEW DOCKS AND TRACK

### Pearl Harbor Will Call for New Works.

PLANS for docks and sidings at Pearl Harbor and for a double track from this city to that point are among the many things which have sprung from the decision of the United States Government to dredge away the bar at the entrance to the harbor. The improvements, while not decided upon absolutely by the board of directors of the company, have been discussed in a general way. The expense of making these extensions to the property of the company will approximate a half million dollars.

The decision of the railroad company to put the docks at the point of the Peninsula is said to have been reached owing to the fact that this is about equidistant from the three plantations whose mills are about the lochs. This would give to the railroad a chance to concentrate its heavy shipping there and would relieve the harbor here. The coal for the plantations would be taken out of the ships at that point and the sugar which comes from the plantations along the line of the road, would be concentrated there for shipment. This would mean that there would have to be constructed at the Peninsula large coal sheds and a number of docks for the accommodation of the shipping which would carry the in and out bound traffic.

The plans according to one of the officials of the road will not be finally considered until the conclusion of the suits for the condemnation of the lands for the naval station. Until that is done it will not be known to what expense the road may be put, in case there is no provision made for the right of way through the reservation, which will be made by the purchase of the 800 acres of land. There is a feeling that the United States will not compel the road to remove its tracks, but will give permission for their continuance along the present line, as the suits are for the purpose of extinguishing all private rights across the public property.

Already, anticipating that there will be much work which will have to be done by rail, the railroad company has made surveys for the construction of a line of track from its present main line to a point at the eastern side of the channel entrance, so that in case there should be any handling of freight for the naval station, or at any future time for any fortifications at the point, the railroad will be in shape for the work.

The plans for a double track from the city to the Peninsula have been talked over for some time, owing to the prospect that there will be heavily increased traffic after the harbor is opened. It is expected that with the work of the construction of the docks and the carrying of freight which would be removed from vessels going there for sugar cargoes, there will be a heavy demand upon the trackage of the line, enough to justify the expenditure of \$150,000 for new construction. The change of point of shipping would take from this harbor some vessels, but there would continue to be such trade as must be accommodated at the railroad wharves here, as would keep busy the docks recently constructed.

The plantations will not build their own docks according to the present plans, owing to the long term contracts with the railroad for the carriage of their coal and sugar, in one case the contract still having forty years to run. Owing to this the docks will be placed where the greatest amount of freight can be handled to all the plantations at the least expenditure of time and money and the railroad company owning large blocks of the Peninsula that point was decided upon as the site. While there will be decreased earnings from the items which will be handled from the new docks, it is believed that this will be more than met by the increase in the traffic which will come with the opening of the new harbor.

#### Conservative Party Gathering.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The great Conservative and Liberal-Unionist demonstration arranged for today in the historic grounds of Blenheim Palace is expected to be one of the most successful and most interesting party gatherings in this country of recent times, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. The Duke of Marlborough has invited 3,000 representatives of Conservative and Unionist associations, in addition to 150 members of Parliament, to luncheon and these guests will afterward be present at an open air meeting to which the general public will also be freely admitted. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain will be the principal speakers.

#### Coptic's Former Captain.

Captain Henry St. George Lindsay, commander of the White Star steamer Celtic, of over 20,000 tons, the largest ship ever built, was formerly captain of the steamer Coptic, plying between San Francisco and the Orient, and well known in Honolulu.

## PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WEEK



A TOO COMMON AFFAIR



TO BE OR NOT TO BE?



A NEW PEST THAT THREATENS HAWAII



JUDGE AND JURY IN CONFLICT

## LANAI ISLAND IS ON THE MARKET

### Negotiations Now Pending for the Transfer of the Lands.

Negotiations are pending for the transfer of the major portion of the Island of Lanai. For several weeks the owners of the fee simple lands have been holding meetings to arrange for the sale. The parties to such a transaction will be Mrs. Paul Neumann, W. H. Pain and F. H. Hayesden, and Henry Waterhouse & Co., representing a client. The negotiations have reached such a stage that Mr. Hayesden has made several trips from Lahaina.

HAWAIIAN BOND ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—It developed today that the Governor of Hawaii has twice proposed the issue of bonds to effect needed public improvements. The Secretary of the Interior on both occasions declined to entertain the plan. Governor Dole first requested on June 4th the approval of the President for a proposed issue of an unstated amount of so-called Hawaiian treasury notes under act 79 of the provisional Hawaiian Government, a part of the civil laws of Hawaii in 1897. The object was to procure a temporary loan to replenish the Territorial treasury.

## HAWAIIAN NEWS FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO DAILIES

Washington, August 9.—In the case of the application of the California and Hawaii Sugar Refining Company for the liquidation of certain drawback entries covering shipments of sugar to Guam, the Treasury Department has held that while Guam and Tutuila remain foreign territory so far as customs duties are concerned, they are not foreign countries within the meaning of the drawback laws, as exportations for this purpose must be made to countries without the jurisdiction of the United States. No drawback, therefore, can be allowed.

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The Governor had enclosed an opinion of the Territorial Attorney-General, which the Secretary, in his reply declining to take up the plan, says does not directly express the opinion that the proposed indebtedness can be lawfully incurred under existing laws. He inclosed a certified copy of act 71 of the laws of 1896 providing for a loan of \$2,000,000, and statements of the Treasurer showing that there remain unissued bonds amounting to \$794,104, and that the outstanding bonded indebtedness after payment, will be \$610,000. The Governor then recommends the issuance of territorial bonds for \$729,000, chargeable on the general revenues of the Territory, but not on the credit of the public domain, to be redeemable in not less than five years, payable in not more than fifteen years from date of issue, provided that the Territorial Legislature shall pass the necessary appropriating bill providing for the expenditures set forth in section 55 in the territorial act.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his latest reply, says that new legislation is indispensable to the bonded issue, and that the Governor has not indicated that such legislation has been had, nor can it safely be anticipated.

The purchase by employees of the Hawaiian Territorial Government of lots of other public property at public auction has called forth a communication from Secretary Hitchcock to Governor Dole, in which he says that even should there be no legal objection to these employees making such purchases, permitting them to do so is a matter of questionable propriety.

In response to an inquiry from the Interior Department, Governor Dole has reported that in cases of exchanges of land authorized by the laws of Hawaii it has been his custom to have private parties convey the title to such lands to the Territory of Hawaii, and not to the United States. Secretary Hitchcock, in reply, has requested that no further conveyance of this kind be made until further advised by the department.

Governor Dole has reported to the Interior Department that the Hawaiian Territory will adopt the rules and regulations of the Interior Department in executing its bonds and contracts in future.

The Interior Department has approved the opinion of the Attorney General of Hawaii holding that the Governor of Hawaii has lawful authority to lease agricultural lands for not exceeding five years, at public auction, to the highest bidder, notwithstanding that such bidder is a corporation owning over 1,000 acres of land.

MOROCCO QUESTION.

NEW YORK, August 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Berlin says: The foreign office has received news from Morocco which confirm the reports of the arrest of the chief of the special mission to Berlin and London. In spite of the fact that the opening of the Morocco question would at present be very opportune, Germany is prepared to support England in any diplomatic action she may take.

#### Occupied by Americans.

MANILA, August 4.—The towns of Calapan, Nujan and Pola, on the north-east coast of the island of Mindoro, were occupied by a battalion of the Thirteenth Infantry and Macabére scouts after a slight resistance. The insurgents, numbering 250, fled into the interior. Their commander, Howard, who is a deserter, is hiding in the mountains, and the Americans are in

## ORIENTAL BUDGET

### Arrival of the Two Celebrated Elopers.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 10.—Among the passengers on the Nippon Maru, which arrived Sunday from San Francisco, were a "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," who are none other than Lady Frances Hope, formerly May Yohé, the well-known actress, and Major Putnam Bradley Strong, late of the U. S. army, from whom he recently resigned. According to the San Francisco Chronicle, "Lady Hope has been the central figure in at least six extensively published stories of alliances with prominent men. Then she married the English lord and reached the climax of her theatrical aspirations. After four or five years of lavish expenditure their wedded life faded to the prosy routine of threatened financial distress. Lord Hope was a ruined man. Only family jewels remained, and they could not be sold. The chance of inheriting his brother's dukedom and the immense fortune was good, but it was uncertain and distant. Lady Hope did not care to wait. She met and admired Putnam Bradley Strong in Europe and accompanied him to America. She entertained him for months at her flat in New York city, and she refused to return to London with her illegitimate husband.

"Major Putnam Bradley Strong is the only son of the late multi-millionaire, William L. Strong, who was Mayor of New York from 1894 to 1898. Young Strong was here in San Francisco in 1898 as a Captain of Volunteers, acting as Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Major-General Wesley Merritt. He was the youngest officer of the command, and his appointment had come because of his own social and militia prominence in New York, because of the wealth and standing of his father, and because of his family's intimacy with people high in authority at Washington.

"In the Philippines he distinguished himself by special service and was brevetted Major of volunteers. Strong is a linguist and speaks German, French and Spanish. Because of his knowledge of Spanish and some Tagal he picked up in the islands he was entrusted in February, 1899, with the important mission of forcing his way fourteen miles to the headquarters of a rebel-commander with messages from General MacArthur, who sent warning to the insurgent chief to live up to a former agreement. Shortly after that he returned to the United States.

"Major Strong has had romantic affairs before now. Not long after his arrival in the Philippines persistent stories came back to the effect that he had wedded a Princess Katalini while the transport was lying at Honolulu on the way to Manila. The rumor of his engagement to the beautiful Princess would not down for a long time.

"Lady Frances Hope, formerly May Yohé, is no stranger to San Francisco. She was here only last year with her newly acquired and titled English husband, and was about a good deal at theatres with Edna Wallace Hopper, who entertained the pair at their place in the foothills near Oakland.

"As May Yohé she was here in 1898 in the 'City Directory' at the old Bush street theater. At that time she attained a good deal of newspaper notoriety by quitting the company and taking apartments in the 1300 block on Ellis street, claiming that she had quit the stage and married a prominent San Franciscan. In March, 1898, she actually did quit the burlesque business and was married in London to Lord Hope.

"Lord Francis Hope is 35 years old. He failed three years ago for more than \$2,000,000. The official examination of his accounts showed that he had spent \$250,000 for eating and drinking, \$105,000 for backing the Lyric Theatre, where May Yohé played; \$350,000 for betting and gambling, \$250,000 on behalf of other people, \$80,000 in raising money, \$30,000 in living expenses and \$60,000 in minority debts. Lord Hope is now in London and has not been living with his wife for some months."

**CHINESE INSURGENTS.**  
News received from thoroughly reliable sources in various parts of Lower Manchuria (Fengtien) brought by way of Chinkoo to Shanghai, says a recent N.C. Daily News, confirm the reports of Chinese and Russian reverses in the Eastern portion of Fengtien, in the vicinity of Fenghuangcheng and the country drained by the Yalu river. It is further stated that the greater portion of the insurgents are well-armed and have plenty of ammunition, that their leaders have uniformly treated the inhabitants at large humanely and justly, and that one or two bands only have committed excesses which, however, were speedily repressed by the more responsible leaders of the insurrection.

A Newchwang dispatch reports that the country people and bandits of the three Manchurian provinces in their bitter hostility against the Russians, who committed great cruelty and excesses upon the poor, defenceless inhabitants of Kirin and the Amur provinces last year, have begun to systematically destroy telegraph poles and cut down wires everywhere. Communication by telegraph from North to South Manchuria has therefore been precarious and uncertain. As the land lines are supposed to be Chinese-owned, although taken possession of by the Russians, the Chinese telegraph authorities have been "requested to make the necessary repairs!"

**JAPANESE SECURITIES.**  
The prospect of the rice crop being assured, there is a revival of trade, and this, combined with plenty of money lying idle in the chief banks, has had a greatly stimulating influence in the Tokyo Stock Exchange, the shares of which show a rise of 1.5% as compared with the quotations for last month. From

PHILIPPINE SUGAR CROP.

TACOMA, Wash., August 4.—Manila

advises received via Hongkong state

that great damage is threatened to the

sugar crop of the Philippine Islands by

an invasion of locusts and the dying of

water buffaloes by thousands from epi-

zotic. This disease has played havoc

among the animals all over the Islands,

and without plenty of them it is im-

possible to raise abundant crops in the

Philippines.

Experts say that it will take years to

revive the agricultural industry, espe-

cially sugar, unless the Governmen-

ts steps in at once and aids in the im-

portation of feed and tractable animals

from other countries.

SUGAR COMPANY REFUSED DRAWBACK.

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# THE WEEK ON MAUI

## A Hitch in the Oil Fuel Program Reported.

MAUI, August 17.—Quite a number of Island plantations, Hamakauapoko, Kihel, Paina, Spreckelsville and others will probably be burning crude petroleum for fuel by January 1, 1902. At present there's some difficulty in making a contract with the California Oil Company for the necessary supplies. A disagreement about the price exists.

The Standard Oil Company, it is reported, considers the quantity to be consumed by Hawaiian plantations too trivial a matter to bother about. Contrary to common belief among the uninitiated, this crude oil is black in color and thick, differing much from the refined liquid used in lamps.

### RUNAWAY PRISONER CAUGHT.

On Sunday, the 11th, Deputy Sheriff S. E. Kalama captured a runaway prisoner, a Porto Rican, at Pala. He was just leaving a coffee shop. This prisoner was serving a term of three months for vagrancy and had escaped from the portable jail at Maalaea. A reward of \$25 was offered for his apprehension. As a punishment the court gave him an additional three months in limbo.

### LOOKING FOR FUJIHARA.

The police of Maui are on the qui vive to catch Fujihara, the notorious Japanese criminal. Detective William Vida, now at Wailuku, is the only person on the Island who can identify the fugitive, inasmuch as no photographs of him are in existence. It is currently reported that Fujihara has landed somewhere on Maui. The reward offered for the runaway is \$250.

### FOREST FIRES STILL BURNING.

Forest fires are prevalent all the way from Huelo to Nahulu. Last week seventy-five acres of forest near Haleakala gulch were consumed. Then, too, the residents of the Huelo-Keanae region often start fires to burn off their lands and are careless about extinguishing them. They seem little concerned if acres of woodland are ruined. It is because of the remarkable drought that the Hilo grass, which abounds in that section of country, will burn. In ordinary years fires for the purpose of burning off land are impossible because of frequent rains. The Government should prevent this indiscriminate burning, for not only are the forests valuable for wood, but also in the matter of rainfall.

### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Rev. Mr. Nuu is now filling the pulpit in the Wailuku native church.

Theodore Richards assisted Rev. J. Kalama in conducting the services held at Pookela church, Makawao, Sunday afternoon, the 11th.

Owing to the small congregation in attendance at Pookela since the removal of Maunaolu Seminary to Pala, it has been proposed to pass over the church property to the American Board. They will care for the premises permitting the use of the building for religious purposes.

Among the arrivals on Maui by Wednesday's steamer were Misses Hart and Winnie of Punahoa, who are camping out at Puuomaha, Makawao; Morris Beckwith, who visits relatives at Pala for a short time. Miss Dowdell, who will reside with her brother in Makawao. Misses Jeanie Bates and Rosina Shaw of Kamehameha who are at Mrs. S. E. Kalama's, Makawao.

Miss Smith of Massachusetts, formerly a teacher of Maunaolu Seminary, is visiting in Makawao.

A number of interesting games were played by the Makawao Tennis Club on the Sunnyside grounds, Pala, last Saturday afternoon, the 10th.

On the 13th, W. O. Aiken of Makawao guided a party of people to the summit of Haleakala. They report suffering from the cold while spending a night in roofless Craigleaves.

At Upakukua (Rose Ranch) the employees are awaiting the arrival of Mr. Dillingham who was expected by the last Kinua. Upon his arrival next week a great cattle drive will take place prior to the transfer of the property to the new owners.

Weather—Extremely warm, highest temperatures in years. It is 86 deg. to 89 deg. in the shade at 3700 feet elevation.

### FROM MAUI'S NEWSPAPERS.

#### Wailuku Improvements—Organization of Bank Postponed.

The era of improvement begun in Wailuku about a year ago, shortly after the advent of the News, has continued without intermission to the present time, and the construction of new buildings or repair of old ones no longer attracts particular attention.

Arrangements are about completed to build a castle hall for the K. of P. Lodge of Wailuku, and as soon as plans are drawn and adopted, work will begin.

A large and elegant dancing pavilion has just been completed in the yard of the Windsor Hotel. The initial dance will be given this evening and one every two weeks thereafter.

Mr. A. Enos has finished the construction of a two-story cottage in the rear of his store, on the corner of Main and High streets.

Mr. W. G. Scott has purchased a lot from Joseph Cockett on Market street extension or South Market street, 100 feet from the corner of Main street, having a frontage of 70 feet by a depth of 135, and he will within month begin the erection of a residence for himself. This is a charming locality, and will soon fill up with handsome buildings. The Japanese have purchased Lot 4, the last lot in the row on South Market street, and will at once erect a church. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the corner lot by a prominent Wailuku merchant, and also for the purchase of the other lots by different Wailukans for the want to build homes for themselves.

The Chinese are rapidly building up both sides of Kalua avenue, a foundation having just been laid for a cosy little store to be built on the S. W. corner of Market and Kalua Ave.

Lumber has been recently shipped to

Mr. R. C. Seale at his ranch at Honoulu, where he will erect a large, handsome residence in the near future.

### WAILUKU BANK.

Owing to the temporary stringency in the money market in Honolulu, it has been found necessary to postpone for a few months the inauguration of the Bank of Maui. A large part of the capital for the new bank will be drawn from Honolulu and it was deemed wiser to wait till returns from the present sugar crop have come in, before putting the necessary amount of money required in a bank here, where it would remain out of circulation for some months.

Attorney George Howe received a letter this week from Mr. Chas. D. Lufkin, the promoter of the bank, stating that business may call him to the coast at once, where he may have to remain for a few months, but if so, immediately on his return, he will proceed in the matter of organizing and establishing the bank. This delay will really be better for the bank, as there are many Maui people who would be glad to subscribe to the capital stock of the bank, but they need a little time to get their financial affairs in shape to do so. The chances are that by the time Mr. Lufkin is ready to proceed, the bulk of stock will be taken by Maui capital.

### POOR ROADS.

The road between Wailuku and Kahului is filling up with ruts, and small stones, making riding and driving very uncomfortable. As soon as funds are on hand, some work should be done on this road as there is more travel on it than on any road on the Island. The pond across the road at Kahului is still becoming deeper and more dangerous, and will become simply impassable by and by, if something is not done.

### GOOD TIME TO HOLD ON.

Now is good time to hold on to dividends paying sugar stock, no matter what price sugar stocks drop, under the stringency of the money market. As soon as the present "nearness" in financial affairs has passed, dividend paying sugar stock will advance to a normal price again, although it may not touch the fancy prices which ruled during the boom in sugar stocks.

### STAND FROM UNDER.

If it be true, as rumored, that the Inter-Island and the Wilder S. S. Companies are to consolidate, the outlook is certainly gloomy for Maui shippers. The News has never attacked these companies, possibly hoping at some time in the future to pick up some crumbs in the way of advertising and outside of casually suggesting that both companies are piratical in their freight charges, and that it would be in keeping with their freight charges to fly the black flag with a skull and cross-bones, the News has dealt very gently with their shortcomings, but one more turn to the screw will call for remarks from this paper, and a happy ending of the affair will be that Alexander & Baldwin or some other enterprising shipping firm will put on a line of inter-island steamers which will give satisfaction to the shipping public.

Heavy rains reported on east Maui, but central Maui is still suffering from drought.

Judge Kalekau is presiding as District Magistrate of Wailuku during Judge McKay's absence.

Milk and butter are becoming very scarce on Maui, owing to the continued drought in the pasture lands.

Dr. R. M. Stith of Spreckelsville has returned to Philadelphia to accept a position in the navy, and his place is being filled by Dr. Dingee of Kihel, who looks after the health of both plantations.

P. Johnny, the ex-chief of the Maui Hotel, who was tried before Judge Kalauku for assault with a deadly weapon on Manager Hagancamp, was acquitted, the judge holding that the wicked looking cleaver introduced in evidence was in reality only an innocent and innoxious egg-beater. Lucky Johnny.

Attorney Noah W. Aluli has gone to Honolulu to engage in the practice of law in the metropolis.

Senator H. P. Baldwin and Manager Filler of the K. R. R. Co. were in Wailuku on Thursday, on a hasty business trip.

Mrs. Gough, an English lady visiting the Islands, came over from Lahaina on Wednesday, accompanied by Mrs. Malony of Lahaina, and the two ladies made the ascent of Haleakala on Thursday.

Mr. J. N. S. Williams, who is in charge of the construction of the biggest mill on earth, at Camp 5, Spreckelsville, was in Wailuku on Thursday evening, and reports satisfactory progress on the Punne mill building.

### PLANTERS' MEETING.

The meeting of the planters of this island at Spreckels Hall on Thursday last was satisfactory in every respect.

Much of the deliberating was behind closed doors, as the subjects discussed were of a private nature.

It is understood that an effort will be made to have a large number of Japanese come in from Japan in order to release the stringency in the labor conditions.

A committee consisting of J. Watt, J. T. Moir, C. J. Kennedy and C. M. Walton was appointed to attend the meeting of the Hawaiian Planters' Association to be held in Honolulu on the 19th inst.—Herald.

### TO IMPORT COAL AND OIL.

B. F. Dillingham and family returned to Honolulu by the Claudine last week.

He was pleased with the appearance of the Olas and Puna plantations and the development of the Hilo railway, re-

marking that the latter would be finished to 22 miles, the terminus, by February 1st.

Mr. Dillingham is largely interested in a scheme for importing coal and crude petroleum.

He has signed contracts to furnish several plantations with the latter which, he believes, will take the place of coal in mills and on locomotives.

Five barrels of oil will equal one ton of coal.

Last year his firm imported to Honolulu about 100,000 tons of coal.—Herald.

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### RECEIVED A SHOCK.

A resident of Wailuku has a grievance against the Electric Light Co.

When his Japanese servant went to the water tap to draw some water there was a loose wire hanging so close that it occasionally came in contact with the pipe.

When the Japanese wanted to let go of the faucet he could not so he shouted.

Several natives came to his assistance and took hold of him only to receive a shock through him.

The Japanese was detained from his work so long that his employer is sore—Herald.

### MISSCELLANEOUS.

Hon. John Ewakua, representative to the first Territorial Legislature from Hilo, died of diabetes at his residence in Hilo on Tuesday afternoon.

He had been confined to his bed only about twenty-four hours and his sudden death was quite unexpected.

Mr. Ewakua had been a resident of the district during his whole life, of about 49 years, and was by trade a painter.

He leaves a large family.

After a hearing lasting for several days before the Commissioner of Boundaries, Mr. Rufus Lyman, the case of the Kuanu lands involving the rights of the Government and individual land owners to the extent of several hundred acres was taken under consideration by Mr. Lyman.

It is said that the Government proposed to compromise their original demands but the private owners could not see it that way.

They considered that they were only demanding what rightly belonged to them.

Commodore George Beckley says that the Kinua beat all her previous records yesterday on the up trip.

Leaving Honolulu at 1 p. m. on Wednesday she arrived in Hilo at shortly past the same hour on Thursday.

However it takes too much coal to make it a precedent to be followed.

A lame shoulder is usually caused by rheumatism of the muscles, and may be cured by a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Salve.

For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

# FROM THE BIG ISLAND

## Kailua's Tidal Wave Raises Some Doubts.

HILO, August 15.—The Tribune says:

It does not seem probable that the tidal wave reported at Kailua was more than an unusually high tide. For the last two months the tides all over the Islands have been excessively high; there has been a heavy surf, and in Honolulu especially the mean sea level is said to have been raised six inches.

Prof. C. J. Lyons says it may be owing to the unusually low barometer in this part of the ocean.

At Mahukona on the trip of August 11th the Claudine's boats had to transfer their cargoes directly to the cars, as the tide was so high that the wharf was under water. On Tuesday, in Hilo, we had the highest tide for some time. It measured three feet and the verandas and boat landings on the Waikae river were awash.

Reports from Kalauku say that the sea receded first and then returned, a heavy sheet of water without foam.

The wharf was covered to a depth of three feet and the water went as far back as Hackfeld's back veranda.

Three times the waves came in and then subsided. No damage was done. It seems impossible that this was a true tidal wave, as it has not been felt elsewhere.

It was most probably caused by some local sub-marine disturbance.

### JAP RUN DOWN.

Another serious accident occurred Sunday morning on Pitman street at the turn before the new Wailuku bridge. The Japanese driver of an express wagon was adjusting the harness of his team when they became frightened and started to run. The Jap tried to grab the lines but got entangled in them, frightening the horses still more. They broke away knocking down the driver. The express wagon passed over him injuring him severely.—Tribune.

### SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

A sale of lots on the new Olas reservation was held at the office of the land agent on Saturday last. The lots were put up at an upset price, and disposed of under the right of purchase leases to the applicants in their order. There was no great demand, notwithstanding the low price, from \$1 to \$2 per acre, at which they were offered.

The following were those who took one lot each: S. D. Brown, H. H. Foster, W. Foster, Manuel Martin, C. R. Cooley, W. R. A. Kyser, N. E. Foster, F. D. Foster, J. H. Martin, W. C. Borden, M. Dennis, Aug. Andrade, O. W. Selsted, Henry Akiu, John Henry, J. N. Wood, C. F. Douglass, W. A. Petty, E. D. Lance, Joseph Brandt.—Tribune.

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He has signed contracts to furnish several plantations with the latter which, he believes, will take the place of coal in mills and on locomotives.

Five barrels of oil will equal one ton of coal.

Last year his firm imported to Honolulu about 100,000 tons of coal.—Herald.

### PLANTERS' MEETING.

The meeting of the planters of this island at Spreckels Hall on Thursday last was satisfactory in every respect.

Much of the deliberating was behind closed doors, as the subjects discussed were of a private nature.

It is understood that an effort will be made to have a large number of Japanese come in from Japan in order to release the stringency in the labor conditions.

A committee consisting of J. Watt, J. T. Moir,

C. J. Kennedy

# BELGIAN HARES PLENTY

Many of Them Be-  
ing Bred Here  
Now.

(From Saturday's daily.)

**N**OT ONE PAIR but at least twenty pairs of Belgian hares and rabbits and three or four dozen young offspring are of a certainty on these Islands, for that number were seen yesterday by an Advertiser reporter at a regularly established and thriving rabbitry running in full blast and in defiance of the law, in Mokau valley and within three miles of the city. Not only is this a fact but indications point to the existence of a number of other rabbitries, and many cases were discovered yesterday of the pests being reared as pets, the prolific product of young being distributed freely among friends and neighbors of the owners; this is the state of affairs in the Portuguese element particularly.

The rabbitry in question belongs to a man named Wagner, an importer of stock, who has an establishment at Iwilei, near the Metropolitan Meat Company's slaughter house, and who supplies that company with pork and other meats.

Mr. Wagner has a thriving stock farm up Mokau valley, the same being conducted in a capable manner by his energetic Hawaiian wife and turkeys, guinea fowls and other poultry are raised at the place for the supplying of the establishment down town.

Information came to the Advertiser yesterday to the effect that rabbits were being reared also, on this ranch, and a representative was immediately sent out to investigate the truth of the matter. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was consulted and Officer George Sea was despatched with the reporter to the Wagner ranch. Upon inquiry of Mrs. Wagner the two were conducted at once to the rabbitry, which was exhibited with pride, the woman doubtlessly being in ignorance of the illegality of maintaining and rearing rabbits.

Within a well-arranged rabbit house, dozens of the animals of all sizes frisked about, nibbling at the bits of vegetables and green leaves which were strewn on the floor.

A large female Belgian hare was conspicuous among a number of grown-up white rabbits, and a mass of little rabbits of both breeds and cross-breed tumbled over each other and ran in and out of the little doorways provided for them.

It was impossible to count the animals and the woman was asked how many there were.

"I no can count," said she, "he grow too quick. I no know how many. I think twenty big one—three, four dozen little one. He come so many little one all time. I no know how many. New little one come all time. He breed every two mont' and every time come maybe twelve, thirteen little one. No can count."

"For what purpose do you raise them?" the woman was asked.

"Raise 'em for sell," she replied: "bime-by do big business; sell hotel. We no sell much rabbit for two, three month. Long time ago my husband sell rabbit Hawaiian Hotel, British Club, Lycurgus place, too. He take 'em down town, sell 'em."

When asked where the original rabbits were procured Mrs. Wagner said that the boy who goes to the Coast to bring down the stock for her husband brought them down from the Mainland with the pigs, fancy chickens, etc., with which his ranch is stocked. She was asked if her husband had any trouble in getting the rabbits ashore on the arrival of the sailing vessel in which they were brought, and she replied that she did not know; if he had had any trouble with the inspectors she had not heard of it. She also stated that she intended selling the animals for pets to any one who cared to purchase them.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth will consult with High Sheriff Brown this morning and prompt action will be taken in the matter of this wholesale breeding of the pests which the law has been at so much pains to exclude from this Island. The words of the woman quoted above are eloquent of the phenomenal breeding of the animals, and their continual nibbling all the ti leaves, grasses and vegetables provided for them bespeak their voracious appetites for all green things. The disastrous result, should a pair of these prolific pests escape to the cane fields, can easily be imagined.

That there are many Belgian hares and other destructive species of rabbit being kept in Honolulu as pets is an indisputable fact. The pair of Belgian hares spoken of in yesterday's Advertiser as having been seen in a street car caged and in possession of a passenger, have not yet been located, but the identity of the man who carried them has been discovered, and he will be sought out this morning by the authorities.

In tracing down the rumor of the incident referred to it was learned yesterday that Inspector Albert Clark had stated that he had seen the man carrying the animals on the car. He was interviewed in regard to the matter and admitted that he had made the statement.

"At first I thought it was a Belgian hare," said he, "and I am not certain that it was not. I asked the man if it was, and he said it was only a pet rabbit that he was taking to a friend. I let him go, as I said it was not a Belgian hare, and I thought I would report the matter to the board of inspectors later."

Mr. Clark said that no investigation

# COMMERCIAL.

**B**USINESS has been very quiet during the past week, the investor still being out of the market. There is still no disposition to invest, on the part of the general public, and this accounts for the extremely dull week on the local Stock and Bond Exchange. There were very few board sales and there were few street transactions recorded and these at lower figures. Ewa was active at the beginning of the week at 25, but declined steadily after sales of several hundred shares at 24 1-2. On Wednesday large buying orders were received by the brokers but the shares were not then obtainable. A few street sales were recorded at 24 3-4, which was the closing figure, 25 being asked. Hawaiian sugar shares were transferred at 31 1-2, the closing price being 30. Honomu was offered as low as 132 1-2, the stock steadily declining, as at the first of the week it was sought at 140. Kahuhi sold at 22 1-2. Oahu sold as low as 130, though the closing was at 132 1-2. Quotations on Ookala remained the same at 12 1-2 bid, 13 1-2 asked. Waiiaua declined to 79 1-2 asked, sales on the street being recorded at 75. Pioneer Mill was sold at 95, 100 being asked. The new assessable shares of this company, with 25 per cent paid, sold at par. This stock was issued August 1st, and the money is to be spent in the development of mountain water, which will be used to generate electric power to be transmitted for a long distance, for the purpose of running the pumps of the plantation, thus effecting a saving to the estate, in coal alone, of \$200,000 a year. Honokaa, which fell so rapidly on the San Francisco market, was offered at 16, 15 bid. Olowalu was offered at 145. Koloa at 170 and Kipahulu at 100. Koloa and Kipahulu paid good dividends at the beginning of last week.

Of the assessable stocks, Kihel was offered at 11, but there were no bidders. McBryde fell to 7 3-4, 80 per cent paid in. The paid up stock fell in sympathy. The final assessment on McBryde, \$3 a share, has been called, payable September 2d. During the payment of this assessment it is expected that this stock will decline further. Olao was at 3 and the paid up at 12.

Among the miscellaneous stocks Wilder Steamship and Inter-Island were offered at par. Hawaiian Electric advanced to 105, while People's Ice & Refrigerating fell off to 80. The Electric Company will absorb the ice company, and buyers of ice shares at 80 calculate that an assessment of \$16 to \$20 will be called, to pay off outstanding indebtedness, after which a share of Electric will be exchanged for a share of ice. The bank and mercantile stocks remain unchanged.

Bond quotations were strong. Ewa, sixes being at 102, while Oahu R. & L. Co. advanced to 105. Both Oahu sugar and Waiiaua are at 102 1-2.

Dividends were paid as follows: Hawaiian Agricultural Co., 21 1-2 per cent; Honomu, 3 per cent; Ookala, 1 per cent, and Oahu R. & L. Co., 50 cents.

## THE HARDWARE NEGOTIATION.

That there will be something come out of the proposed deal between E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., and the Hawaiian Hardware Company is believed by those who have followed the negotiations. There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the latter company today, and at that time there may be some offer other than the present one made to the former. The offer now standing is for the sale of the stock of the Hawaiian company to Hall & Son for \$90,000. There are further negotiations going on and the result will not be known for several days yet.

had as yet been made by the Board of Directors to give it, saying that it would spoil the investigation of the inspectors to divulge the name at this time.

"Why should you wish to suppress any information you may possess?" he was asked. "since if there is no truth in the rumor it can result in no injury, and if it is true the matter should be certainly ferreted out?"

"I am a public official," Mr. Clark replied, "and I have the right to withhold any information I choose, pending investigation, without giving any reason for so doing."

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was informed of the inspector's refusal, and Mr. Clark was summoned to the High Sheriff's Office. Mr. Chillingworth maintained that it was the duty of the inspectors to prevent the importation into the city of the prohibited animals, but that their jurisdiction in the matter ceased once the animals were landed, and that complaints of the keeping and breeding of rabbits in the city should receive the consideration of the local authorities in the enforcement of the law prescribing the powers of the police in destroying the pests and punishing offenders.

Mr. Clark was given until 5 o'clock to divulge the name of the man he had seen on the car, and just before the hour he appeared at Mr. Chillingworth's office and stated that the passenger who had carried the rabbits was a man by the name of Aldrich, who was formerly in the employ of Le Munyon's photograph gallery. An effort was made to find Mr. Aldrich last night, but he could not be located. He will be summoned this morning.

Rather an amusing incident, and one which indicated more developments in the Belgian hare line, happened while the matter was being discussed in the Deputy Sheriff's office. "Toma Abe," familiarly known as "Tommy," being a Japanese member of the police force, had been listening to the conversation and had gathered that rabbits was the subject under discussion. There was a moment's silence. It was broken by the amazing words of "Tommy," who leaned back in his chair in the glory of his blue uniform and a shining star. "I got two rabbit home," said he.

The Deputy Sheriff's face wore a look of blank amazement and incredulity. He collapsed and fell into a chair. Tommy went on to describe his pets. They had long ears, he said, and ate everything green in sight; were of a dark-brown color and got along amiably with his monkey and his parrot; they had thrived remarkably and in the few months that had had them he had been able to give away thirty or forty little ones to his neighbors, who raised them either for pets or to eat. "I live Portuguese town," he said. "Portuguese very fond of pet rabbit and goat. All time raise 'em. Lots of rabbit in Portuguese town."

Apparently "Tommy's" pets are not Belgian hares, but they undoubtedly belong to the destructive class of rabbits, and as such are prohibited by law.

"Tommy" grew facetious and when questioned about the animals volunteered to procure pets for all present who desired them. "You come with me," said he, "and I show you lots of rabbit."

When made acquainted with the nature of the rabbit investigation the Japanese got badly scared and said that he had had the rabbits only a few days; also that he would go right home and kill them and wouldn't ever keep a rabbit again. The monkey and the parrot were enough to lavish his affection upon. He was very nervous the rest of the afternoon and hastened home when relieved from duty. The animals are probably in process of preparation for stow this morning. The Portuguese section will be thoroughly gone over by the police immediately.

Mr. Chillingworth stated last night that no time will be lost in prosecuting all cases and that the matter will be followed up vigorously. All animals will be destroyed as soon as found and those in possession of them will be held to strict account and punished without discrimination. The Chamber of Commerce will probably take prompt action also, as the matter at stake is a very important one and one which in

mals are pets, especially after the admission to an Advertiser reporter Friday that the hares were being raised for sale to the hotels for eating purposes.

A distinction may be raised as to the difference between rabbits and hares. The statute expressly forbids the importation and breeding of rabbits, but does not refer to the Belgian hare in so many words, though the hare is commonly referred to as a species of rabbit.

## JAMES H. BLOUNT IS PARALYZED

**M**ACON, Ga., August 4.—Ex-Representative James H. Blount, who represented this district in Congress for twenty years, and who was sent to Hawaii by President Cleveland as Commissioner Paramount at the time of the revolution in the Islands, has suffered a stroke of paralysis and is in a critical condition at his country home near here.

James H. Blount was born in Macon on September 12, 1837, and represented



JAMES H. BLOUNT.

the Sixth District of his native State in Congress continuously from 1852 until March 4, 1883. During that period he was member of several of the most important committees and had been chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Postoffices. Shortly before the expiration of his last term he received an unprecedented tribute from his fellow-members of Congress, who, knowing that he had declined a renomination, interrupted the proceedings of the House in order that Judge Holman of Indiana might deliver a eulogy upon Blount's public services. Holman's address was followed by sympathetic remarks by Representatives Bland of Missouri, Pitt of Illinois, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Springer of Illinois and McCreary of Kentucky.

Blount was dispatched to Hawaii in the capacity of special United States Commissioner by President Cleveland in March, 1893, for the purpose of ascertaining the advantages or disadvantages of annexation and the sentiment of both whites and natives in reference thereto. Blount sailed for Honolulu from San Francisco on March 29, 1893, and shortly after his arrival at the Hawaiian capital gave instructions for the withdrawal of the United States marines from the city and the hauling down of the American flag from the headquarters of the provisional government established there before he arrived.

Section 1484. Any person who shall keep or maintain for breeding any rabbits under part III, chapter 85 of the penal laws of 1897:

Section 1483. The keeping and breeding of rabbits in the various Islands of Hawaii is hereby prohibited.

Section 1484. Any person who shall keep or maintain for breeding any rabbits in any of the Islands is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, for the first offense, and upon conviction thereof a second time shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two months.

Section 1485. Any police officer or other officer of the peace is hereby authorized to destroy any rabbit found in this Republic (Territory) and no officer destroying any rabbits shall be liable for any damages for such destruction to any person claiming the ownership of such animals, provided that no officer shall enter in any inhabited inclosure for the purpose of taking or destroying any rabbits, without authority of law under a warrant duly issued.

Section 1486. This act shall not apply to any persons raising rabbits when said rabbits are kept in a confined state and only intended or kept as pet animals.

Both a warrant for arrest and a search warrant were issued by Judge Wilcox at the instance of High Sheriff Brown. The search of the premises was first made in Kalihi Sunday morning, and in all thirty-four rabbits and Belgian hares were found by the officers. The law gives the officer the right to destroy any such animals found within the Territory, but as this is the first action to be brought under the law it was deemed wise to hold the hares until the matter is passed upon in the courts.

Thirty rabbits and Belgian hares were brought down from the rabbitry in Kalihi valley in a cage which had been specially constructed for the occasion. It was on this account that the serving of the warrant was delayed until Sunday. The forerunners of a great pest were then taken to Oahu prison, where they are kept closely confined, on a strict diet of ti leaves and vegetables. There were thirty-four in all, large, small and medium-sized, white, brown and of a color crossed between the two. Wagner was also placed under arrest, having been found in his office in the stockyards district. He was later released on bond to appear this morning at 10 o'clock before Judge Wilcox for a preliminary hearing.

He has employed counsel and will fight against the enforcement of the law.

"There are many of the pests that are kept as pets," said Sheriff Brown yesterday. "We cannot touch these according to law. There is a distinction between rabbits for pets and those for breeding purposes. It is a bad thing, though, for the enforcement of the law, to make distinctions of this kind, for there are numerous Belgian hares that should be destroyed that will be kept under this construction of the statute. Many will seek to evade the law in that way, but where the evidence is conclusive that the Belgian hares are being used for breeding purposes, we shall prosecute vigorously. The law should make no distinctions in a matter of this kind."

Mr. Chillingworth stated last night that no time will be lost in prosecuting all cases and that the matter will be followed up vigorously. All animals will be destroyed as soon as found and those in possession of them will be held to strict account and punished without discrimination.

The line of defense is not known, but a test of the law will hardly be attempted on the ground that these ani-

## NOTICE OF SALE.

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD., mortgagors, under that certain mortgage dated July 1, 1898, made by George McDougall, William McDougall and George W. McDougall, doing business at Kalihi, in the Island of Hawaii, under the firm name and style of George McDougall & Sons, and recorded in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu, in Liber 180, on pages 321 to 324, and by the consent of said mortgagors, and of all parties in interest, I will offer for sale at public auction at my salerooms, Queen street, Honolulu, on August 7, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, all of the property situated in the district of North Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, known as the McDougall Ranch and Coffee Plantation, containing an area of 1,000 acres more or less, described as follows:

1. All of those certain pieces or parcels of land situated at Kalihi and Honokau (2), Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows:

1. The ahupua of Hiemalo 2d, and being apana 5, of L. C. A. 7718, and conveyed by deed dated July 21, 1888, from Charles R. Bishop and Samuel M. Damon to George McDougall, of record in said registry in Liber 94 on page 264, containing an area of about 300 acres.

2. All of that land situated at Papakoko, Honokau 1, containing 80.50 acres, and more particularly described in Royal Patent (grant) No. 3456, to George McDougall, issued August 30, 1890.

Together with all and singular the easements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances unto the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

The above two pieces being subject to a certain mortgage dated March 2, 1897, from George McDougall on the estate of W. C. Luniallo, deceased, for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest at 7 per cent annum, of record in said registry in Liber 170, page 28.

And also all of those certain indentures of lease of lands in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, aforesaid, viz:

1. That certain indenture of lease from Liliuokalani to George McDougall of the land known as Keauhouiki, described in J. C. A. 8452, R. P. 6851, dated the 31st of March, 1892, of record in said registry in Liber 134, on page 463-465. Area, about 4,071 acres, \$800 per annum to January 31, 1922.

2. That certain indenture of lease from Francis Spencer to George McDougall of the land known as Honokauhi, dated January 6, 1897, of record in said registry in Liber 169, on pages 24-25. About 500 acres, \$800 per annum to January 6, 1912; \$400 per annum to March 31, 1922.

3. That certain indenture of lease from the trustees under the will of Bernice Pauahi Bishop to George McDougall of the land known as Puua 1st, together with fishing rights, dated May 3, 1897, of record in said registry in Liber 183, on pages 225-227. About 850 acres, \$100 per annum to May 3, 1902.

4. That certain indenture of lease from Mrs. Kau Keaweuulan to George McDougall and Sons of homestead lots 10 and 20, in Keaakele, dated March 1, 1894, of record in said registry in Liber 161, on pages 288-289, containing an area of 45.91 acres, more or less, — per annum to March 1, 1911.

Together with all buildings and improvements made upon or put up and erected upon the land in said leases named and described, also all coffee trees growing thereon, the area of said coffee lands being as follows:

About 150 acres of planted coffee.

About 60 acres of wild coffee.

And also, all of the herd of cattle belonging to said mortgagors running at large in said North Kona, numbering about 400 head, more or less.

For further particulars, apply to Hatch & Billman, attorneys for mortgagor, or to Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

Dated Honolulu, July 18, 1901.

**Hawaiian Gazette.**Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

•WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign ..... \$1.50  
Per Month, Foreign ..... 50  
Per Year ..... 5.00  
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—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON.

Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : : AUGUST 20

A sponge industry would at least have the advantage of giving the native Hawaiians a pleasant and lucrative business quite in their line.

Killing the lantana with a scale-bug may also kill the coffee trees. People in the agricultural line, before making radical moves, should consult the experts.

Pearl Harbor will be a busy place in a few years. The 1,200 workmen who are likely to be put in motion at the navy yard mean a new white population of between five and six thousand. Naturally commerce will seek the big port and a thriving town will grow up on its beach. The future plans for Oahu railway improvement have already been outlined here and they indicate the probable trend of commercial enterprise on all sides.

Every time Mr. Carnegie gives a million to a library he intensifies the bitterness of the iron and steel strikers. Great displays of wealth made by the employers of these men with their help, brought on the present difficulty. Mr. Carnegie's bland remark in London that he had \$25,000,000 yet to give away was accepted as a taunt by the laboring men on his pay-rolls and now the Carnegie wheels are still.

The mainland press, or a portion of it, has an eruption of slander about Hawaii which sounds like the tirades of certain sensational lecturers and press correspondents who infested these parts a few months ago. Many of the articles we see are unfit for re-publication in these columns. Such stories of iniquity coupled with the libels Judge Humphreys is uttering whenever he can hire a newspaper to print what he says, have served to give the islands a name they never have and probably never will deserve. It is a pity the identity of the writers is withheld but slanders are usually anonymous in their methods of assault.

Why not select the slackest business day in the week for the clerks' half-holiday instead of the liveliest? Saturday, the world over, is a time for shopping and this must always be so where a Sunday law obtains. People then have to buy for two days and they usually have more money to buy with. Here in Honolulu every store is crowded on Saturday while its doors stay open. This shows the presence of a public demand which ought not to be arbitrarily cut off. In some countries the clerks get their half-holiday on Wednesday, an arrangement which breaks the week in the middle and does not interfere to any marked extent with trade.

It is not a question whether white Americans can work in the cane fields and truck farms of Hawaii but whether such men will. This paper has often said that the 60,000 young Americans who were lately chasing natives through the miasmatic swamps of the Philippine archipelago were working harder and earning less than they would on the Hawaiian plantations. Yet when it comes to getting American farmers for our work they feel insulted. Even on the co-operative plan they do not take to the cane field program. If the theorists think otherwise let them get a contract from the planters to supply American white labor and see what happens to them when they try to round up their men.

## THEORY VS. FACT.

It is easy to theorize on making Hawaii rich by sending fruits and vegetables to the Coast, but those who have tried it have small patience with the theorizer. After paying steamer freight over \$1,000 miles of sea to a glutted market and settling with the commission merchant at the other end of the line—who makes a large deduction for spoiled goods whether they are spoiled or not—the grower, unless he is a Chinaman, doesn't get enough to pay his expenses. Further loss is apt to be incurred at the hands of the Coast officials who subject Island fruits and vegetables to the closest scrutiny for insect blights.

The only fruits from Hawaii in demand on the Coast are bananas, pineapples and alligator pears. Our oranges have never been popular there for the reason that they are, comparatively, an inferior fruit. Bananas are now in competition with those of other points and sell, on San Francisco wagon stands, at the rate of three for five cents. What is left for the grower here may be imagined. If pineapples paid, the vacant lands near town would be covered with them. The losses are so great on consignments of alligator pears that the retail dealer at San Francisco has to ask thirty-five cents apiece for them. Certain vegetables raised on Oahu, near the port of departure, might sell as Bermuda potatoes and onions do in the New York market, but the trade in those, if it ever develops, will go to Chinamen with whom white men cannot compete.

To seriously urge that Hawaii would profit by losing its great staple and going into a placid fruit and vegetable trade is to incur the smile of derision from every one who knows anything about either agriculture or economics. The only argument for diversified products here is that which holds out the prospect of making living cheaper at home. Export on any great or profitable scale is out of the question.

## IMPORTED PESTS.

Neither the press, police nor the various Government inspectors can be too careful to guard against the introduction of the rabbit tribe, under whatever variation of species, to these Islands. Carelessness in similar respects has hurt Hawaii prodigiously in the past, though an honorable exception may be noted in favor of the officials who killed Dr. Hildebrandt's snakes. The mongoose, imported to eat rats in the canefields, was a most undesirable acquisition. It liked poultry and eggs better than rats and has succeeded in not only depopulating hen yards but in pretty nearly cleaning out the quail and peacocks and other ground-nesting birds. The Japanese beetle came in on plants and has taken away the roses which used to bloom so generously here. There were some things like the mosquito, the scorpion, centipede and big spider that could not have been kept out. They came, mostly, in ships from the coast of Mexico. But the mongoose and the mynah bird were brought here with a deliberate purpose which should have had a better judgment behind it.

Rendered wise by misfortune our people tried to make it impossible to introduce the rabbit pest and a law was passed against the importation of the scourge of Australia and Southern California. Unhappily some feeble-minded legislator got through a proviso favorable to rabbit "pets," and only those hares and rabbits designed for breeding purposes were debarred. But the pets, with a serene contempt of statutory law, proceeded to breed, and now there are hares and rabbits enough in town to menace the integrity of every vegetable patch and cane-field on Oahu providing they are not rounded up and killed.

The police are doing their part and already have a colony of hares and rabbits behind the bars. But enough are outside in the guise of pets to constitute a serious danger. It is probable that the law cannot find a way to touch these. If that is the case we have no better advice to offer the planters who are assembling today that they appropriate a sum large enough to buy what hares and rabbits there are under private control in the Islands at a fancy figure. It would be cheaper to pay a dollar a pound for rabbit meat now than to go to the expense later on of building rabbit-proof fences around and through the great plantations. Further consignments of rabbits from abroad could probably be kept out.

## JAMES H. BLOUNT.

Prior to the announcement in the last files that ex-Congressman James H. Blount had been stricken with paralysis, little had been heard of him since the critical days of 1893 when he was next to President Dole, the foremost figure in Hawaii. That little referred to the unlikelihood that President Cleveland would entrust any further responsibilities to him and embodied the news of his withdrawal to a privacy which has been unbroken until now.

Before the Hawaiian affair took place Mr. Blount was a rising man in the Democratic party—a risen man, in fact. His service in Congress had been distinguished and his chances to secure the Governorship of Georgia were considered good, with a Senatorship in further prospect. In an evil hour he accepted the mission to Hawaii which was, in its secret initiative, an attempt to convict the Harrison administration of having seized these Islands by force of arms. Mr. Blount, as used to be said of drumhead court-martials, was "organized to convict." In pursuance of his orders he directed the Admiral on this station to haul down the American flag which had been raised over the Government buildings to signalize a United States protectorate. That act started the greatest political row the United States had seen since the disputed Presidential count of 1876. The storm which broke over the heads of Cleveland and Blount must have appalled them both. Almost the entire press denounced the flag affair; and when, at a later date, Cleveland, regaining courage, ventured upon a plan to restore the Queen—a plan which put every patriotic American in Honolulu, including the majority of the G. A. R. post, under arms—it was seriously proposed to impeach him. A Democratic Congress then took the Hawaiian affair out of his hands and put an end to a conspiracy which, so far as it had gone, had threatened the Democratic ticket in every Northern State and city with defeat.

It was necessary to have a scapegoat and Mr. Blount was the handy man. He was accused by the administration papers of having deceived President Cleveland in his report upon the political conditions of Hawaii. Had it not been for that, they said, the President would never have made the mistake of trying to compel an American colony to endure a monarchical yoke. Mr. Blount protested in vain. He went to see Mr. Cleveland and came away dispirited. It had been made plain to him that the President did not mean to carry a responsibility which could be unloaded upon him. Thereupon the once Paramount Commissioner and Minister to Hawaii returned to his Georgian home and public life knew him no more. His retirement was that most binding of exiles—the passing into the private station of an able and once-conspicuous man who had become unavailable for any party service.

## AN EXPORT FALACY.

The substitute-for-sugar discussion draws out this interesting letter:

Honolulu, Aug. 19, 1901.

Editor Advertiser: There have recently appeared in the Advertiser two editorials dealing with the question of diversified products. The writer of these, stimulated by argumentative zeal by extreme statements in a hostile sheet, has I believe, gone beyond the legitimate purpose of his plea, in writing so hopelessly, and indeed disparagingly, of the attempt at the production of anything other than sugar. In so doing, he has done injustice to certain interests of the Islands.

Upon the profits of sugar a large mercantile and economic structure has been built up. To cripple this sugar industry would be to undermine this structure, and it is out of the question to imagine that any other industry or combination of industries would immediately rise to take the place of sugar.

At the same time it is not true, as some people insist, and as one might in-

fer from the editorial in this morning's Advertiser, that "outside" industries are a priori doomed to failure.

In the past the brains of the Islands have been devoted to sugar, and to enterprises dependent directly upon it. The margin of profit was so great that nothing better was to be looked for, and it certainly did not pay people to bother themselves much about the prices they paid for materials and supplies. Such outside enterprises as were undertaken previous to annexation seem not to have been really well handled.

Conditions are now changing. As we approach the prospect of eventual smaller profits in sugar, business enterprises are turning to other channels. How far this change will go we cannot foresee. That we shall reach the condition of an Eastern manufacturing town is not possible. That we have reached the point where an American farmer can make an independent living by raising truck for market, has not been proved. It is an open question whether the same amount of intelligence and enterprise which has established the quality of the Washington Navel orange in the Eastern markets would not establish the Hawaiian orange, or produce here an orange that could be established in the markets of the country.

We do know, however, that we now have an apparently successful brickyard, and that there is a pineapple cannery actually in operation and making money, with the prospect of the industry developing into hundreds if not thousands of acres. Insignificant, comparatively, as these items appear, they show the trend of things, and the Advertiser should not stand in the way of progress of this kind.

Yours respectfully,

A. B. C.

The Advertiser has never doubted the ability of the small farmer in Hawaii to raise enough fruits and vegetables to support himself and to reduce the cost of living here, but it objects decidedly to the argument that sugar could be abandoned with the result that prosperity equal to that of the present or approximating one-fifth part of it, could be had from sending fruits and vegetables to the glutted markets of California, Oregon and Washington.

Our correspondent has a place at Waiahu. We hope and believe he will profit by it. If he raises fruit to send to California he must first pay the cost of its transportation to Honolulu. He will then take the loading risks which always destroy a percentage of his consignment. Next he will pay the heavy steamer charges to San Francisco and when his wares arrive there and drayage has been paid, they will be levied on for commissions by agents who have him at their mercy and are generally soulless in their charges. We could write a lay book of Revelations about the hapless experience of Southern California farmers in trying to realize on their fruit, honey and vegetables in the San Francisco market, but 500 miles away; yes, and of the ruin of fruit and vegetable growers in the San Joaquin, not two hundred miles from the metropolitan center. Yet we are asked to believe that Hawaii, 2,100 miles from the Coast, can sell oranges, pineapples, onions and squashes and what-not there in a way to make a fortune. Why, we can't even make money from export bananas; and as for pineapples in cans Captain Kidwell fought out that question long ago and finally retired from the field in disgust. The first obstacle he met was a combine of buyers to compel him to take \$1.50 per dozen for his superior canned goods; and while he forced them above that price it took a continual warfare with the men who controlled the market to get fair returns. As for pineapples in their natural state the market scored the cultivator a loss.

Our correspondent does not gain much by his reference to the brick-yard. That plant does not make bricks for export, but for home use. It is doing with its product what the small farmer must do with his.

The hope of tropical countries is in some great staple, produced by cheap labor and always salable at a good price. For us that staple is sugar. There is nothing to take its place now on the export lists and the things least likely to do so in future are those which are produced in abundance close to the market we must seek. Coffee may do something with when Congress puts a tariff about it; the rubber tree is full of possibilities; the vanilla bean grows here as a trellis plant and might be reared into an export commodity on the scale of \$6 per pound. Tobacco might be tried. Experiments with these things would be the part of wisdom; but to try and build up a trade with California in products which that State raises abundantly or which she can buy in a cheaper market than this one strikes us as a sad misuse of energy.

## WILL NOT WORK.

That white men will not work in the cane fields is just as true as that they can do so. Trials have been made. White men have been brought to the estates and given employment in the various branches of the industry in the past. Some came under contract and stayed until they had lived out that term. What became of them then? They sought the towns and there they stay, except those who became through some force of character, luna and stay to direct the labors of the coolies. With so many instances which might be cited it seems that there must be something behind the iteration of the charge of bad faith on the part of the plantation men, in endeavoring to secure labor which may stay in the fields, rather than a pure desire to see an American citizenship in these Islands.

It is not necessary to go far to find instances of the despatch of the plantations by white laborers. Take the Portuguese. Almost all the men of this race came here for the purpose of working in the fields, and they did so long as their contracts held. How many of them at once deserted their hoses and cutting knives for the towns is a matter of a census rather than of argument. They are of the most industrious citizens. They work hard and long, but even they would not stick to the stripping of cane, and the harder work of loading it on the cars. Nor are they alone in this. There have been tried in the past other nationalities.

There were the Galicians, whose trials gave food for so much thought and talk two years ago. They knew to what they were coming, and yet it was found that they would not stand the

## The Small

## of the Back

BY AUTHORITY.

## NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF REGISTERED TREASURY WARRANTS.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, August 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Registered Treasury Warrants numbered from 1 to 2,000 inclusive to present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer in Honolulu on or after August 23d, 1901, on which date interest will cease. WM. H. WRIGHT, 5934 Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING

been duly appointed administrator of the estate of James Munden, late of Koloa, Kauai, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said estate to produce proper vouchers to the undersigned at Kealia, Kauai, within six months from date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. W. NEAL,

Administrator of the Estate of Jas. Munden.

Kealia, Kauai, August 6, 1901.

2304—Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27; Sept. 3.

McBRYDE SUGAR CO., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the twelfth and final assessment of 15 per cent (\$3.00 per share), levied on the assessable stock of the McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd., is due on September 2, 1901, and will be delinquent on September 16, 1901.

Stockholders will please make prompt payment at the office of Messrs. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

F. M. SWANZ,

Treasurer McBryde Sugar Co., Ltd.

Honolulu, August 7, 1901.

5831

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Chief Justice Frear goes to the Mainland in the near future.

Governor Dole has gained visibly in health and strength during his mountain sojourn, and will return soon.

J. J. Dunne has been appointed assistant United States attorney, news to that effect having come Saturday.

The flags on the various consulates were dropped to half-mast Saturday, out of respect to the death of the Empress Frederick.

Wray Taylor has a miniature experimental farm in the back yard of the Capitol grounds. Alfalfa and dry land rice are doing well there.

The Labor Day committee has decided to give three prizes, \$100, \$50 and \$25, for the best decorated floats in the parade of Monday, September 2.

The bark Diamond Head is making great progress in unloading her cargo, and may get away on Wednesday next for Tacoma, to load coal for Kahului.

United States Marshal Ray declines to make any returns of income tax, stating that he is not bound to pay any tax to the Territory on a salary paid him by the federal government.

Surveyor Wall says that he knows nothing of the reputed rising of the Island of Hawaii at Kawaiahao, and that he disbelieves the occurrence of any phenomenon there except the tidal wave.

Delegation Wilcox has received a brief note from Charles K. Lyman of his success in passing the entrance examination at West Point. He writes that the battalion was about to go to the Buffalo exposition.

Briefs were filed yesterday with the Supreme Court in the income tax case by General Hartwell, Smith & Lewis, and Mr. Robertson. They follow out in more detail the oral arguments to the Supreme Court on Tuesday.

Francis Murphy Club No. 3 was organized last evening at Kawaiahao Church, with Mr. Ai as secretary pro tem. Headquarters for the new club will probably be located at the corner of Queen and South streets.

Professor Koebel goes to Maui today to put a stop to the turning loose of a scale bug species upon the lantana growth which has been proposed by some Maui ranchmen. He fears the bug might work devastation to other crops.

Carey W. Cook, of Tacoma, agent for the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, was notified on August 3 that the steamship Californian would arrive in Tacoma on or about August 29 en route from New York to Honolulu via San Francisco and Puget Sound.

Agitation has been started by Chinese Vice Consul Goo Kim and other prominent Chinese to have Delegate Wilcox present a bill to Congress for the admission of 5,000 Chinese laborers for the plantations, with certain restrictions.

Sheriff Brown has been cited to appear before Judge Estee because of his execution of an order from the Circuit Court in the Lum & Man Luck bankruptcy matter, which was in the federal court. The hearing of the bankruptcy case has been set for August 21.

There is a similar demand that there be given more men for the fields and mines. From the West where grain fields were not reaped as they should have been and when the wheat was lost often because it could not be garnered, there is a question as to who gains by this exclusion of the cheap workman, and even in California where the agitation started and gained its first life there exists a difference of opinion as to the desirability of keeping down the supply in the labor market so that a few may benefit at the expense of the many.

With this condition staring the people in the face, then, it will be a point of sentiment largely as to the administration of the Chinese. In the trades there can be no question of the undesirability of the coolie. He is imitative and will take possession of the entire field if he can. He will thus be brought into contact with a class of labor in which America has pride, the artisan. But, may the Oriental coolie be kept in his place in the ranks of the field laborer? If he can there will be more development follow his introduction, and here in Hawaii there will return the prosperity of the former days, when the crops were tended and tilled and harvested without the constant danger of losses by reason of the cane souring in the ground for lack of men to cut and mill it. If the white man will not work in the field shall the field workers have no laborer?

# VIOLATING THE LAW

## Tobacco Is Being Sold Which Pays No Tax.

A WHOLESALE attempt to defraud the Government of the special tax on tobacco is being made by the small dealers of the city, chiefly among Chinese and Japanese, in the sale of leaf tobacco upon which no stamp has been placed.

The penalty for such violation of the law is severe, and a warning having now been given to the dealers guilty of such criminal evasion of the law, Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain will proceed to act. Deputy Collector Cousins called attention yesterday to the repeated violation of the law requiring the payment of a stamp tax of twelve cents upon each pound of leaf tobacco sold. He said that these are not the first offenses against this particular statute of the internal revenue laws, but they have now become so serious as to require a stringent enforcement of the law.

A short time ago some of the many small tobacco dealers about the city were arrested for selling tobacco without having paid the license required. As the violation of the law was through ignorance, these cases were settled by the payment of the annual license of \$6 as dealers. Other dealers were also warned of the requirements of the law, and in every case this annual tax was paid.

It has now come to the ears of Deputy Collector Cousins that these dealers, presuming upon the tax they have paid as such dealers, are violating the law to an even greater extent. Farmers and growers of tobacco are exempt from the tax as manufacturers, and may sell leaf tobacco of their own raising to whomsoever they please. But the law requires that the person who buys this tobacco must stamp and pack it in original packages if he wishes to offer it for sale again. This is just what the small dealers are not doing. They are buying the leaf tobacco from the farmers in and about Honolulu and selling it again without paying the tax or complying with the law in any particular. The particular section of the internal revenue law applying to this case is as follows:

Every person shall also be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than a bagshead, case or bale; or who sells directly to consumers, or to persons other than duly registered dealers in leaf tobacco, or duly registered manufacturers of tobacco, snuff or cigars, or to persons who purchase in packages for export; and all tobacco so sold by such persons shall be regarded as manufactured tobacco, and such manufactured tobacco shall be put up and prepared by such manufacturer in such packages only as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe: Provided, That farmers and growers of tobacco who sell leaf tobacco of their own growth and raising shall not be regarded as manufacturers of tobacco.

The failure to pay the tax of twelve cents per pound is not the least part of the evasion of the law. It is made one of the duties of the Internal Revenue Collector to account for every pound of tobacco grown within his district, and to see that it is properly registered and stamped. If these dealers, who evidently think the payment of one license gives them the right to sell leaf tobacco without paying the remaining tax, wish to continue selling tobacco they are compelled to comply with all the conditions and regulations surrounding the manufacture of tobacco. They must not only pay the special tax as manufacturers but must file a bond, register, and make returns of every pound of tobacco sold. The tobacco must be put up in the regulation size package designated by the Department, with the manufacturer's name, the weight of the package, and the stamp showing that the tax has been paid upon it. They must also keep a record of all sales of such tobacco, and make monthly returns to the collector, showing the amount of tobacco on hand and also the number and value of stamps on hand.

There is no provision of the law prohibiting any one from buying tobacco from the grower, but when this first buyer attempts to sell it again he must have the permission of Uncle Sam, and comply with his regulations. These dealers think they have the right to buy the tobacco in the fields and sell it from their stores because they have paid the one tax of \$6 a year. This illegal practice the internal revenue authorities now intend to break up, and any one wishing to sell leaf tobacco, who is not a grower of said tobacco, must comply with all the conditions of the law as a registered manufacturer. By this means only can the collector keep track of the tobacco raised in his district, and prevent fraud and evasion of the law. While perhaps the amount of tax involved is not very large, it is important, as otherwise no account of the tobacco grown can be kept. Unless the law is enforced it would be possible for the tobacco to be sold to these Chinese and Japs, who can further evade the law by packing cigars in boxes upon which a stamp has already been placed and used, but not cancelled.

Now that a public warning has been given, the internal revenue authorities intend to prosecute any person or persons found violating the law.

Walter Dimmick Arrested.

WASHINGTON, August 10.—Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service has received a telegram from San Francisco announcing the arrest of Walter Dimmick, formerly chief clerk of the United States Mint there. The telegram gives no particulars.



# NO CASH FOR THEM

## Tax Commission Can Get No Money.

THE WORK of organizing the Queensland sugar industry is being pushed forward with some vigor and is likely to eventuate in a strong association being formed very much on the lines laid down by us last month, which lines were similar to those advocated by the sugar conference held fifteen months ago in Mackay. It now rests for the growers and manufacturers in the various sugar districts to complete the formation of, or strengthen the already existing associations or unions, in order that each district may be thoroughly in touch with the central body, which we hope is destined to effectively represent the whole industry in all matters where a general consensus of opinion is to be expressed. No time should be lost and delegates with plenary powers should at once be elected to attend the conference which will take place in Bundaberg in the early part of next month. If this conference is well attended, not by persons acting on behalf of distant associations, but by actual delegates from those bodies, then really sound commencement will have been made to draw the sugar people together, and establish an organization by means of which Dr. Maxwell's splendid services will be placed at the disposal of every cane farmer in the State. There is of course much to be done before the organization can become a living and active factor in promoting the welfare of our industry, but no time is to be lost, otherwise the years, as in the past, may be allowed to slip by with nothing being done. Dr. Maxwell's engagement with the Queensland Government is only for five years, and at least one of the five years will have passed before the association will be in actual operation. Nothing can illustrate the necessity of the organization better than the difficulty which must be experienced by Dr. Maxwell in making the report upon the sugar industry which he has undertaken to supply to Mr. Barton, the Commonwealth Prime Minister. The information required to make that report complete should really be gathered by an organized body, for the thousand and one details necessary to a full and comprehensive grasp of the whole question are not easily obtainable by any single individual. It cannot be expected that Dr. Maxwell will go from district to district, and from farm to farm, collecting all the minute facts that go to make up the whole of the information dealing with the industry, and by so much the task he has undertaken the more difficult. At the same time even after the report has been made there are still all the facts required to enable the work of the sugar experiment stations to be carried out along all lines which will do the greatest amount of good. There is also the information on sugar matters, the results of experiments and the particular problems awaiting solution which must be known both to Dr. Maxwell and to the cane growers and sugar manufacturers. We believe it is safe to say that every intelligent man connected with the sugar industry has considerable, if not unbounded, faith in Dr. Maxwell and the work he is undertaking, but to make that work of value, to put a crown of effectiveness upon it, there is an absolute necessity for the sugar experiment stations, their organizer and his staff, to be brought into close and easy communication with the people spread up and down the scattered districts along our seaboard. It would be well if those engaged in the industry recognized this, and at once took active steps in the direction which has been indicated. We are well within the mark when we venture to assert that Dr. Maxwell himself is not too sanguine of success attending his work.

OMAHA, Neb., August 3.—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, is in the city on his way from Lincoln to Sioux City to investigate the condition of the corn crop of Western Iowa. The Secretary left Washington several days ago to make a personal inspection of crop conditions and has visited several of the more important crop-producing States. Speaking of his trip this morning, he said:

"I decided to make a personal inspection of conditions in the corn and wheat belt of the United States, not so much to get an idea of the percentage of damage as to investigate the cause of the present conditions and to discover, if possible, how to improve in the future. We have plenty of people in the different parts of the country making reports direct to Washington or to the representatives of the Department in the different States who can report the percentage of damage correctly, and we have travelling agents who make reports to headquarters, but I thought I would like to see the condition for myself."

"Corn is somewhat seriously injured in all of the States of the corn belt, how much, I cannot pretend to say. Our monthly bulletin, to be issued on August 15, will give the per cent. You people here are not going to starve; it is only a question of how much money you will put into the bank. If I were a Nebraska farmer now I would feed wheat instead of selling it at the present prices and I would feed wheat instead of corn at the present prices."

"I am a little bit surprised that you people here do not raise more sugar beets as the soil and climate are suited for that purpose. They will stand drought well. There is not a farmer in Nebraska doing anything as profitable as the raising of sugar beets would be, if the pulp were fed to dairy cattle and the sugar sold to factories."

"Nebraska is not keeping pace with other States in this matter. There is a large increase all along the line. We now use 200,000,000 tons of sugar and by-products, and the demand is constantly growing. Other States are increasing their output very rapidly. From memory and in round numbers the following figures will show something of the output. Three years ago we produced 36,000,000 tons; last year 82,000,000 tons, and this year the prospects are that we will produce 100,000,000 tons. There will be over forty factories running this fall, and the demand is much greater than the United States can supply under its flag, including all of the Islands, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. What we are now making in the United States will not be more than half the amount consumed in this country, so that for Nebraska farmers this offers the best opening I know of."

## ORIENTAL BUDGET

(Continued from Page 1.)

At the beginning of this month the transactions in principal shares have been daily growing much brisker.

The N. Y. K. line is partly accounted for by the strong agitation of a section of the shareholders to have some of the reserves paid out as dividend, though this is a very doubtful issue. On the other hand, as the N. Y. K. shares are among the most popular of those in which large transactions take place, it is difficult, once given an upward movement, to tell where it will stop, except the agitation is successful or not.

### SIAMESE WARSHIP.

It is reported that recently the Siamese Government, through the Japanese Minister at Bangkok, applied to the Japanese naval authorities to build for them a warship, but the Japanese Government, owing to the existence of regulations in such matters, was obliged to decline. The Siamese Government, however, being desirous of building the ship in Japan with a view to saving the expense of its transport, has reiterated their request. It is stated that the order will probably be placed with the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki or the Kawasaki Yard at Kobe. The Siamese navy consists of some ten vessels of 500 to 900 tons each. The proposed ship's displacement will be nearly equal to that of the rest: She is intended for defence in the Menam river, on which the city of Bangkok stands.

### SENTENCED FOR LOOTING.

Mr. Ragsdale, the American Consul at Trenton, held a court at his consulate for the trial of three Americans, James

Winn, Richard Leslie Butler and Alfred Plant, who were alleged to have been concerned with others in looting a pawnbroker's shop at Chang-koen Chuang, about 30 miles N.E. of Peking.

The defendants having been brought in, together with a Chinese whose shirt was blood-stained and his feet shackled, and the assessors having been sworn, Chang Yung-feng, pawn-broker of San-he-hien, was called, and said that about 8 o'clock on the night of June 25th, five foreigners and six Chinese, and four carters with four carts, appeared in front of his shop and shouted out for the door to be opened. The people in the pawnshop, supposing that there was no hostile intention, opened the door and received the foreigners as visitors. The foreigners, with arms in their hands, then drove all the occupants of the shop into the office. As the foreigners could not speak Chinese, the native who was acting as their interpreter asked them which man was the proprietor, and demanded 500 taels. The proprietor replied that he could not raise 500 taels. One of the foreigners pointed out one of the pawnshop people who was the accountant of the shop, and demanded money from him. Four of the shop staff were then bound. The foreigners' interpreter next led the way with a lighted candle and searched the place for money, breaking open the wooden safe and taking therefrom a few taels in silver and 54 taels worth of jewelry. They also broke open the brickwork of two kangs and finding nothing there, again demanded money. They raised the sum of 500 taels, but being dissatisfied they still went on rifling the place. At this point a Chinese military patrol, noticing four carts standing outside the gate, had their curiosity aroused. The carters became frightened, and fled. The Chinese soldiers pursued them firing after them. Out of the four carters, only one was captured. The foreigners in the shop, hearing the firing, fired two shots inside the shop and one out of the door. The foreigners stopped

in the pawnshop all night, and about 4 o'clock the next morning they came out with the looted silver and jewelry. The foreigners seized the brother of the pawnbroker and made him walk with them as a sort of hostage, to prevent the Chinese soldiers from opening fire on the party. They forced the man to accompany them for a distance of two li, out of the village, the Chinese soldiers pursuing them from behind.

All three were found guilty of robbery with violence, and were sentenced to four years' imprisonment each; probably to be served in Shanghai.

# HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, August 19, 1901.

NAME OF STOCK.	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
<b>MERCANTILE.</b>				
U. S. Brew. & Co.	1,000,000	100	—	65
U. S. Sach's Dry Goods Co.	50,000	100	—	100
L. B. Kerr & Co. Ltd.	500,000	50	—	65
<b>SUGAR.</b>				
awa.	8,000,000	25	24	24½
Bamboo.	175,000	100	—	80
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	—	80
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	20	18	25
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	30	35
Honokohau.	750,000	20	—	15
Hauku.	2,000,000	20	25	25
Kahuku.	600,000	20	20	22
Kiteh Plant. Co. Ltd.	2,600,000	50	—	11
Kipahulu.	180,000	100	100	100
Kona Sugar Co.	500,000	100	125	170
McBryde & Co. Ltd. A.	832,500	—	—	—
Paid up.	1,650,000	—	—	11
Nahiku Sugar Co. A.	—	—	—	—
Paid up.	—	—	—	—
Oahu Sugar Co.	8,000,000	100	100	100
Onomea.	1,000,000	20	21	21
Ookala.	500,000	20	12½	13½
Olas Sugar Co. Ltd.	812,000	—	—	—
Paid up.	2,000,000	20	20	11½
Olomana.	156,000	—	—	140
Poanaha Sug. Plan. Co.	500,000	50	—	—
Pacific.	600,000	100	—	250
Pais.	750,000	100	—	260
Pelepeoko.	750,000	100	—	175
Pioneer.	2,000,000	100	95	100
Plains.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Portlock.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Ridge.	1,000,000	100	100	100
Waialae Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	70	75
Walikuku.	700,000	—	85	85
Walimanao.	252,000	100	150	150
Waimea.	125,000	—	—	—
<b>SHIPPING CO.</b>				
Wilder S. Co.	500,000	100	—	100
Inter-Island S. Co. Co.	500,000	100	—	100
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Hawaiian Electric Co.	250,000	100	—	105
Hon. Ep. Tr. & Ld. Co.	250,000	100	—	100
Mutual Telephone Co.	2,000,000	100	—	108
O. B. & L. Co.	150,000	—	80	80
People's Inv. & Ret. Co.	—	—	—	—
<b>BANKS.</b>				
First National Bank.	—	—	—	110
First Am. Savings Bk. & Trust Co.	—	—	—	102
<b>BONDS.</b>				
Haw. Govt. 5 per cent.	—	—	85	—
Hilo R. & D. Co. 5 per cent.	—	—	100	—
Hon. Ep. Tr. & Ld. Co.	—	—	100	—
Hon. F. W. & Co.	—	—	100	—
Oahu Plant. 6 p. c.	—	—	100%	—
Oahu Plan. 6 p. c.	—	—	101	—
Waialae Ag. Co. 8 p. c.	—	—	—	—
<b>SALES.</b>				
Afternoon session—One thousand Hawaiian Govt. 5 per cent bonds \$96; 72 Ewa \$24.50.	—	—	—	—
<b>TIDES, SUN AND MOON.</b>				
DATE.	TIME.	HT.	LOW.	Moon.
MON.	6:54	7:22	6:51	1:56 5:59 6:27 10:0

# STEEL MEN WALK OUT

## Many Workers Will Tie Up Other Trades.

PITTSBURG, August 16.—The men at the large Riverside Iron Works, Wheeling, W. Va., obeyed the order of President Shaffer and came out on strike this morning. This plant was being operated as a non-union mill.

PITTSBURG, August 16.—The general strike order of President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association becomes effective today and the army of steel, iron and timeworkers to which it is addressed is expected to throw down its tools at the close of the last turn. The close approach of the final hour has produced no appreciable change here, and as yet there has not been a ripple of excitement. Strong appeals have been made to both President Shaffer and President Gompers asking that they throw their influence toward a settlement and various plans for avoiding a general strike have been discussed and offered by disinterested men on the outside. There may yet come a powerful peacemaker with a form of compact that will be accepted by both sides, but for the present the strike seems inevitable.

The open letter written by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is generally discussed today and construed by each individual according to his sympathies. The strikers asserted that it was eminently satisfactory to them and that it assured them of the sympathy and support of the Federation. Opponents of the strike insisted that there was but little consolation for the strikers in the statement. They say that President Gompers does not approve the strike and stood ready while here to accept and support any plan for a satisfactory settlement. It is not known here what steps the Federation of Labor will take. None of its officials are here and the Amalgamated leaders refuse to discuss the matter. All manner of reports as to legal actions are in circulation and injunctions and counter-injunctions are being discussed but no steps have been taken yet to invoke the aid of the courts by either side.

President Shaffer left early today for Newcastle to participate in the great strike demonstration in progress there. Reports from Newcastle indicate that there is a large crowd in attendance. President Shaffer was the principal speaker at the Newcastle meeting and will also deliver the main address at McKeesport tonight. He was given an enthusiastic welcome at Newcastle and was loudly cheered whenever he was seen and recognized.

Secretary Williams was in charge of the local strike headquarters in the absence of the chief. He said he knew nothing of any plan for compromise and that he had nothing to say as to the situation.

Excellent order still prevails throughout the district.

The strike at the Riverside plant of the National Tube Works at Benwood, W. Va., came earlier than was expected. At 2 o'clock this morning, when the men in the plate mill, where the material for the tube works is rolled, finished their turn, they dropped their tools and announced to the management that they would not be back on Monday. They were the first men in the country to obey the general order of President Shaffer. The mill has been operated as a non-union plant and was only recently organized. The Amalgamated leaders expected that the men would hold another meeting and feared that opposition to the strike would develop. There were 600 men employed in the plate mill, but only half of that number were engaged on the turn which finished at 2 o'clock this morning. It is understood, however, that the men on the other shift will refuse to go to work when the next turn commences. The action of the Riverside men greatly pleases the strike leaders, and they claim that the tie-up there will be general.

No accurate idea as to the number of men that obey the order to strike will be obtainable until tomorrow night. Thousands will avow their intentions at the close of work today, but there are points where the men waver and points where the steel corporation has strength, and an accurate count can only be made when the men take their final stand tomorrow when the next turn is to commence.

Telegrams from McKeesport announce that 150 men today began the dismantling of the big Dewees-Wood plant. Several cars were backed into the yard and a number of rolls were taken down and loaded on them. The strikers say that only old machinery is being removed and that the corporation is not serious in the matter. As a counter move to the order of the Steel Corporation, an independent plant, backed by local business men, is proposed. The capital is placed at \$500,000, of which Enterprise Lodge, of the Amalgamated Association, is said to have placed \$80,000. John W. Painter, J. K. Skelly and James F. Kuhn are among those named as promoters of the rival enterprise.

**MINE WORKERS JOIN.**

INDIANAPOLIS, August 16.—The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, in session here, has officially recognized the steel strike. At noon a resolution setting out the causes of the strike, endorsing the action of the Amalgamated Association, pledging the support of the mine workers and calling on President Gompers to call a meeting of the presidents and secretaries of all bodies connected with the American Federation of Labor, to meet and devise plans of aiding the strikers was adopted. Copies were sent to Presidents Shaffer and Gompers.

### SYMPATHETIC STRIKE.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The announcement is made that 6,000 workmen in this city are ready to join in a sympathetic strike when requested by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. Philip Weinheimer, secretary of the board of delegates of the United Building Trades, in an interview, says, according to the Herald:

"All buildings in which the structural

iron or other products of the United States Steel Corporation are used will be tied up by strikes ordered by the board the instant word is received from the striking steel workers that such action is desired. This action of the board will affect 60,000 workmen."

## SHORT SUPPLIES ARE THE RULE

No Danger of Famine or Advanced Prices on Staples.

With the strike on the San Francisco waterfront still on there is a prospect that there will be more than a little shortage of some staple supplies in Honolulu before the blockade is lifted. The mail received last night told many of the city firms that their shipments could not go forward at this time and that the conditions along the front were not improved. Some lines in the various departments are now running low and others are in need of being replenished, but the leading firms in the city are of the opinion that there will be nothing like a famine in any article, and that the period will pass without any material advance in prices.

The greatest advance yet reported is in bran, where the figures have gone up about 25 per cent. While feed of this nature could have been bought a few weeks ago for \$2.50 there have been sales lately at \$30. Cracked barley has advanced at some stores \$2.50 as well, but there was a small supply sent in by the Kaiulani, which also brought other kinds of feed, so that there will hardly be any famine, though supplies will be so light that no large orders will be filled. Hay is on hand in only small lots, as reported when the last steamer came in, but there is said to be a supply ordered from the North, and the arrival of this would preclude any danger of a sharp advance in prices.

In household supplies there is no danger of a shortage, according to the reports from the leading houses. There is not the usual supply of smoked meats and some of the canned goods are in only short amounts, but this will not result in advances in price at present. Manager Auerbach of May & Co. said last evening that there was no prospect of any advance, as he did not know of any shortage which would justify it. The various lines of provisions he said were in good stock, and there would be no danger of a famine in any branch.

Mr. A. A. Young of the Von Hammel Young Co. said last evening that there was no danger of a famine so far as he could see, and that there was little danger of advance in prices. While there might be advances in some lines by some houses, he said, there certainly would be no such move made by the dealers whose interests here would preclude their attempting to take advantage of the temporary shortage of the supply. In many cases, perhaps, there would be simply a shortening of the order, so that the supply could be made to last as long as possible.

Reports say that the conditions in San Francisco are such that the proprietors and managers of the supply houses are driving their own drays to the docks. Bookkeepers and clerks have turned draymen, and blisters are more fashionable on hands than kid gloves. The plan now is to purchase from one of the draying companies an outfit of horses and dray, procure a bill of sale, use the dray all day, so that it will be a case of using the house's own truck, and at night when the shipments have been made, sell the dray back to the owner at a loss equal to the charge for the day's use.

### SAMPLE FIRE CLAIM.

Starting Exhibit of Wealth Made by a Native Woman.

A sworn claim for damages has been laid before the Fire Claims Court by Lulu Marliava, as follows:

20 Silk stockings	\$2.50
Gold watch	100
Silks, gilt edge	16
Crazy quilts	250
Dozen ladies' hats	1,200
Pair earrings	400
Gold bracelets	100
Dozen rings	600
Dozen silver sleeve buttons	1,000
100 Boxes ferns, etc.	1,000
200 Tie leaf trees	400
Orange tree	100
Pear trees	200
Flag pole	50
Cooking pans	8
Lauhala bundles	1,000
Koa trunks	25
Mats	200
Kalabashes, kou	500
Koa bedsteads	900
Kukui tree	100
Monkey pod trees	3,200
Total	\$31,077.50

This native capitalist lived in a shack assessed at \$45, but valued, according to her story, at \$5,000. She sells fish. It is supposed that she was advised to put in this claim by one of the Legislative ballott lawyers.

### Dog Meat for Chinese.

CHICAGO, August 7.—R. H. Patrick is here from the Caroline Islands to purchase a kennel of St. Bernard dogs, to use in breeding canines for export to China, where, he says, they are used for food by the mandarins and wealthy families. "I find the dog trade with China a very profitable one," said Patrick. "I have been shipping to Amoy an average of 100 dogs a month, and cannot begin to supply the demand. I get from \$2 to \$5 each for them, according to weight. There is a large field in this trade. The Chinese like dog meat, but only the wealthy can afford to buy it. The demand has been so heavy since the trouble in China that I have unwillingly shipped my breeders, and for this reason have been compelled to purchase a new stock. If the dog export business of the East Pacific becomes fully developed it will be to that part of the world what the mutton business is to New Zealand."

### Ranger Off for Panama.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Navy Department officials confirm the press report from San Diego, Cal., that the United States ship Ranger has been ordered to get in readiness for a trip to Panama. No order directing her to leave for the isthmus has yet gone forward.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Prince Henry of Orleans is ill.

A Wagner theater, at Munich is soon to be opened.

Gambling is unrestrained in the new Oklahoma state.

The sale of potent medicines is prohibited in Austria.

The Chinese government is building arsenals in Shantung.

In costs £31,000 to equip a regiment of United States cavalry.

COUNT Von Waldersheim will be Stadt-hafer of Alsace-Lorraine.

The latest crop reports from Southern Russia are very bad.

More Americans are visiting England this year than ever before.

The defeated force of Colombian invaders has been announced.

Bishop Littlejohn, of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, is dead.

Murderous Alaska Indians killed five white men, 200 miles from Valdez.

A sixth baby and third daughter has been born to Mrs. George J. Gould.

A revolution is imminent in Jamaica because of the increase in import duties.

Secretary Wilson believes that science can lessen the destructiveness of droughts.

Three railroad men were killed by a premature blast at Las Vegas, N. M., August 2.

New York capital is said to be interested in a project to develop Russian gold mines.

P. J. Torney, of San Francisco, has been elected president of the American Whist League.

Fourteen people were injured in a trolley car accident at Springfield, Ohio, August 2.

The steamer Victorian arrived at Seattle, from Alaska, August 2, bringing \$300,000 in gold.

Half a dozen men were wounded in a pitched battle between Kentuckians near London, of that State.

Three miners in the Porcupine District of Washington have been driven from their home by bears.

Dr. Nansen's claim upon a Chicago estate left him by a wealthy Scandinavian, will be disputed by the heirs.

The White Star liner Oceanic ran down the steamer Kinoroca in the Irish Channel, August 7, seven men drowning.

The Knights of Labor have demanded that the attorney general proceed against the steel corporation as a trust.

Isaac G. Waterman, a young Philadelphia millionaire, has sued his wife for divorce in the Santa Barbara courts.

The protocol of the ministers at Peiping is nearly ready for signatures. The British forces were to evacuate on the 15th.

The British warship Glory, supposed to have struck a reef, was reported at Amoy on the 2d. With her were the Eclipse and Daphne.

The battleship Wisconsin, at Puget Sound, is in readiness to proceed to Colombia, via San Francisco, in order to be on the Pacific side in case of further troubles at Panama.

The operations of the rebel forces and Colombian troops in the vicinity of the Isthmus of Panama, is threatening travel across the Territory, and a warship may be sent to the scene of the trouble.

Charles Davis was taken from the courtroom and lynched, August 2, in Smithville, Tenn., for criminal assault upon Katie Hines. Three officers, who attempted to prevent the lynching, were wounded.

Edith Jordan, daughter of Professor David Starr Jordan, who has just completed a post-graduate course at Cornell University, has accepted a position as teacher of mathematics in the Sausalito High School.

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A John cablegram to the New York Sun says that the Sultan was away fighting the rebellious Datus when Adjutant-General Corbin arrived there.

The Sultan was presented with a fine pair of binoculars by General Corbin.

Though the earnings of the Southern Pacific Railway for the past year have exceeded by millions those of any other year, no dividend will be declared.

The earnings are to be put into extensive improvements to be put into execution by the new president, Chas M. Hays.

Important discoveries have been made at Washington of evidence in favor of Admiral Schley. One dispatch was omitted by Sampson in his publication of the correspondence with Schley. In instructions to Admiral Sampson, dated May 19th, Secretary Long said: "Report of Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba might very well be correct, so department strongly advises that you send word immediately to Iowa to Schley to proceed at once to Santiago with his whole command."

General Corbin has sailed from Manila for Shanghai and will return home on the Empress line.

The great department emporium of Hordern & Sons, at Sydney, Australia, was destroyed by fire July 13th, with a loss of \$4,000,000.

John M. Wilson, an inmate of the Piwa (Utah) Insane Asylum, plunged head first into the furnace at the asylum, and died almost immediately.

Miguel Malvar, who is recognized as the successor of Aguinaldo in Manila, has issued a proclamation threatening General Cailles with death, and warning all Filipinos that they will not be allowed to live outside the American lines if they take the oath of allegiance.

A Chicago dispatch says: Frank Collier, once well known as a politician and attorney, died tonight at the County Hospital. He has been ill for some time with typhoid fever, and had never fully recovered from mental troubles, the result of injuries received several years ago in an assault made upon him as a result of a political feud.

A special to the Sun from Rutland, Vt., says: Embrozzing Cashier W. M. Mussey, of the defunct Merchants' National Bank of this city, who was paraded by McKinley one month ago because he was dying of appendicitis, left last night for an extended trip in the Adirondack mountains. Mussey is now in perfect health and will remain in the mountains until early in the fall.

American and European residents assert that the demeanor of the Peking populace is constantly becoming more unfriendly, and that as the allied forces depart the Chinese resume their old habits of jostling and cursing foreigners in the streets. The legation fences are now approaching completion.

Generally speaking, they consist of brick walls from fifteen to twenty feet high, and from three to four feet thick, loopholed for rifles.

Missa Mabel Morrison, the actress, daughter of Lewis Morrison, accidentally took an overdose of poison at Astbury Park, Cal., but recovered.

American yachts are conspicuous at Cowes. Lady Shatto Douglas has arrived in New York.

Panama rebels hold a part of the railroad line.

Former United States Treasurer Price is dead.

Senator Tillman opposes the education of negroes.

The financial showing of English railroads is not good.

The obsequies of the Empress Fredrika were simple.

A coal trust with \$300,000,000 capital, may soon be formed.

The movements of Italian warships at San Fran bay alarm the Chinese.

Sweden may install electricity throughout its entire railway system.

The Duke of York has one of the finest collections of stamps in the world.

Minor shopkeepers will unite and conduct a great department store in Chicago.

A rich strike has been made at Senator Clark's United Verde copper mine in Arizona.

Owing to the competition of California and other rivals, ruin threatens the French vine industry.

R. L. Ross, a deputy

# GEAR'S WORD IS LAW

## Opens Prison Door to Self-Confessed Murderer.

(From Saturday's daily.)

By the order of Judge Gear yesterday morning, Chida Manzaburo, a self-confessed murderer, walked out of the court house a free man—into the hands of an officer, who again made him a prisoner.

The order was made on the application of Attorney Brooks upon a writ of habeas corpus, in which he alleged that the defendant was illegally restrained of his liberty because he had never been indicted by a grand jury. The court, without hearing arguments as to the legality of such a proceeding, ordered the release of a man, who by his own admission is guilty of the crime of murder. Chida was one of the Japs arrested for the killing of Yee Fook Sing during the Kahuku riots of March 26, 1899, and when he was brought before Judge Perry he entered a plea of guilty in the hope of receiving a light sentence. He was sentenced to Oahu prison for a term of twenty years, and has served over two years.

When the application for the release of the Jap was presented to Judge Gear yesterday morning Attorney General Dole appeared and asked a postponement of the hearing on the ground that similar cases were before the Supreme Court.

"I understand there is a doubt of what is before the Supreme Court, and it is only a question of whether the appeal is to be allowed," replied the court. "If the Supreme Court is to legislate on Congressional matters, I presume you have the same remedy in this case. The duty of this court is to grant writs of habeas corpus when proper cause is shown, and unless the Legislature takes away that power, or the Supreme Court legislates in the matter, this court will act under the powers given it. It seems there having been no indictment by a Grand Jury, this man is illegally restrained of his liberty. There is only one law in this matter in the Territory, the decision of this court, and I am bound to follow that decision until it is overruled. I see no reason for withholding a decision in this case. The writ is asked for on the ground that this man was not convicted according to law. In the wisdom of the United States Congress, all municipal laws of the Territory not in conflict with the Constitution were to remain in force here. There is one on this thing this court can do, and until a higher court tells it what to do, it will act as it sees fit. Under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States this man had a right to trial by a jury of twelve men, after indictment by a Grand Jury, and anything in violation of that right was contrary to the Constitution, whether the Constitution was here or not. The defendant is entitled to his discharge on the ground that his trial was not based on a Grand Jury indictment."

The court ordered the discharge of the Jap, through the interpreter, and the erstwhile prisoner strutted out of the court room without even looking back. He maintained his dignity and his freedom only until he reached the outer door of the court house, where Detective Kaape was waiting for him with a warrant, and again took him back to prison.

**IS JUSTICE PERRY DISQUALIFIED?**

The right of Associate Justice Perry to act in the habeas corpus cases was attacked by Attorneys Davis and Brooks yesterday on the ground that he was the judge who originally heard the cases of the prisoners and sentenced them to prison. Messrs. Brooks and Davis expect in their contention is sustained to get a divided court, which, in case a decision was given, means that the decision of Justice Gear would stand. In that point they are very likely to be disappointed, even did the members of the Supreme Court hold that Justice Perry was not qualified to sit upon the cases in question. In the event that such a finding is made, some member of the bar will be called to sit with the remaining justices and the case will be re-opened.

Along with the briefs filed by Messrs. Davis and Brooks yesterday morning was the following notice to the Supreme Court:

"To the Honorable the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii: Upon examination of the records in the within cases we find that Associate Justice, the Honorable Antonio Perry, presided at the trial of the following cases (here follows a list of the cases in which Perry was the circuit judge) in the circuit court and sat in judgment upon the said cases. We, therefore, respectfully submit that under and by virtue of section 84 of the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii the said associate justice is disqualified from sitting as judge and hearing and deciding the appeal of the Territory in all of the within causes, they having been argued and submitted together as one case on appeal to this honorable Supreme Court."

Attorney Davis contends that Justice Perry disqualifies, and one other justice dissenting, the opinion rendered by a divided court would not affect the decision of the lower court. That this position is not sound is claimed by several attorneys who were questioned in the matter yesterday. The only way the Supreme Court could hand down an opinion of that kind would be in case of agreement between the opposing counsel, a condition hardly obtainable under the present status of the case.

Chief Justice Frear, in commenting on the matter yesterday, stated that in the event Justice Perry is disqualified, no opinion would be rendered unless by agreement between attorneys on both sides; otherwise the case must be reopened for further argument, with some member of the bar sitting in place of Justice Perry.

"Has the Supreme Court taken any action on the position 'alleging Justice Perry to be disqualified?'" was the question put to Chief Justice Frear yesterday by an Advertiser reporter.

"The court has not considered the matter as yet," was the reply.

"Does the fact that Justice Perry heard these three cases disqualify him in all of them, they having been presented at the same time?"

# DEATH COMES TO MOTHER OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR

CRONBERG, Aug. 5.—Empress Frederick died at 6:15 p.m. The death of the Empress was somewhat sudden. At 4 o'clock her physicians had reported no change in her condition. Emperor William and her majesty's other children were in the sick room most of the day.

Relatives of the dying empress had been continually arriving here throughout the day, and a detachment of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Infantry had come from Homburg to do sentinel and patrol duty around the castle. By special desire of Empress Frederick, Dr. Waller, the English chaplain

of Homburg, had been summoned. At 11:30 a.m. it was said there was no change in the empress' condition. She was fully conscious, and all her children, with the exception of Prince Henry, who is at Baden, were assembled in the sick room. The Eleventh Company of the Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry, of which the dowager empress was honorary colonel, had also been ordered here to do duty at the castle.

The authorities of Emden issued a notice, saying that in consequence of the condition of the dowager empress the ceremonies in connection with the opening of the new harbor and the unveiling of monuments to the great emperor and Frederick the Great would be indefinitely postponed.

# IT BEGINS TO LOOK DARK FOR THE POLITICAL JUDGE

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The charges against Judge Humphreys of the United States Court, District of Hawaii, are still under consideration at the Department of Justice, but it is probable an announcement in regard to the appointment of his successor will be made within a short time. Judge Humphreys, who has come to the United States to refute charges made against him, called at the Department of Justice today and had a long talk with Attorney General Knox.

Humphreys has gone to Washington and called on Attorney General Knox to refute the charges against him. Contrast this with his authorized and acknowledged interview in the San Francisco Examiner wherein he said: "Kindly correct a statement in the San Francisco press to the effect that I am on my way to Washington to defeat the disbarment motion made against me by the attorneys whom I sentenced for contempt during the trial of Walter G. Smith. I have not been invited to appear in Washington and would have no business interfering with the Department of Justice there."

"Mr. Davis makes that claim?"

"Would he not be qualified to render a decision in the cases not previously passed upon by him?"

"We have not considered the question at all as yet."

"If the Supreme Court does hold that Judge Perry is disqualified to sit in these cases, could the two remaining Justices render a decision?"

"Only in case of agreement by the attorneys interested."

"What course could be followed in the event that the attorneys did not agree to such a course?"

"The court would have to be opened for further argument, and some member of the bar would be asked to sit upon the bench."

In connection with argument made by the attorneys for the prisoners, in regard to the alleged disqualification of Judge Perry, Attorney General Dole yesterday filed the following reply:

## REPLY BRIEF FOR TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

"The point raised by brief filed this morning, that Mr. Justice Perry is disqualified to sit in consequence of having sat nisi prius in the original criminal trials, does not apply to the petition of Ah Ol, Judge Stanley having sat at that trial."

"The Territory prays a reasonable time in which to examine the law and prepare a brief upon said point, in so far as it pertains to the other petitioners."

The brief of the attorneys for the prisoners in this same case was filed with the Supreme Court yesterday, following out the general line of argument made to the court orally. The arguments were assessed at \$65.37.

P. C. JONES, Foreman.

## COURT NOTES.

Leave to file an amended bill of complaint was asked yesterday in the case of John Fowler & Co. vs. Robert Catton and Geo. W. McFarlin, bill for accounting. This was the case in which the lower court was reversed by the Supreme Court and a new trial ordered. A claim of \$10,000 for goods alleged to have been withheld by Robert Catton is made.

The Love-Magoon hearing will be resumed this morning.

J. H. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk.

Leave to file an amended bill of complaint was asked yesterday in the case of James M. Harrison vs. J. A. Magoon, E. B. McStockier, L. C. Ables, Dorothie Emerson, E. C. Dowatt, J. H. Kirkpatrick, A. E. Powter, J. Wolfenden and George D. Moore, an action for damage growing out of an alleged breach of contract made in New Zealand in 1897. There was some objection on the part of the complainant to the answer of defendant, and it looked for a time as if the case was to be continued until depositions could be obtained from New Zealand. The court refused to allow the amended answer, and the case was then proceeded with on the evidence. The following was the jury selected for the hearing: H. Bertelmann, A. W. Pearson, P. C. Jones, J. S. Walker, F. Harvey, Isaac L. Cockett, E. K. Hanapi, R. C. Lane, George Navakavou, D. B. Renear, W. F. Irving, J. Kuneaw.

**CHILDREN OF MINISTER KING WANT MONEY.**

Mrs. Charlotte King, widow of the late Minister of the Interior James A. King, filed a petition in court yesterday asking a larger allowance for the support of the minor children. She claims that the guardian, J. O. Lightfoot, has allowed her but six dollars a month for each of the five children, or thirty dollars in all, which, it is alleged, is much below the amount required for their support. She alleges that she has been forced to take money out of her own income for the support and education of the children; that she has been ill and involved in debt because of her heavy expenditures for the children and herself. She asks that she be allowed thirty dollars per month for the support of each child. It is further alleged in the petition that the estate is worth about \$14,000, and much of it is unimproved real estate, which is not bringing in the amount of revenue that it should. She asks also for an order to compel Lightfoot to make new leases of the property so that the income might be increased.

## SUPERIOR COURT DECISION.

The Superior Court yesterday affirmed the decision of the Circuit Court in the case of Wailuku Sugar Co. vs. Claus Spreckels and the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co. The suit was begun in 1897 for the acquisition of a right of way for a water way and flume through Claus Spreckels' land. He executed a conveyance of the land to the Hawaiian Sugar Co., and upon application the court was dismissed by the court as to him. An appeal was taken by the plaintiff from this action. Later the plaintiff was given the right of way through the disputed land by the court, who assessed the damage at \$100. From this decision the defendant appealed. In conclusion the court, in an opinion written by Chief Justice Frear, says:

"We have considered only the questions raised by the parties and not certain other questions which naturally suggest themselves, but which we are led to believe the parties have intentionally omitted to raise."

"The defendant's appeal is dismissed. The plaintiff states that it does not care to press its appeal in case the defendant's appeal is not sustained. Its appeal also is dismissed on the ground that the order appealed from was not pre-

dicted to it, in view of the final decree in its favor."

## OPHEUM RESOLVED SOLD.

An order for sale was made yesterday in the case of Charles S. Desky vs. the Opheum Co. The decree stipulated the sale of the property upon the notes due plaintiff in the sum of \$8,449.91. An allowance of \$500 for attorney and \$250 for auctioneer's fee is made. The sale will take place Saturday, August 24, at noon.

KAPIOLANI ESTATE LOSES.

The court directed a verdict for the plaintiff yesterday in the case of Sister Alberta, trustee, vs. Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., and others, on the ground of adverse possession. The verdict follows:

"We, the jury, find for the plaintiff against the Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., David Kanawanaoka and Jonah Kalanianaole, three-fourths undivided of the premises described in the complaint and damages assessed at \$665.37."

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# TUNNEL TO STEAL GOLD

## Selby Strong Room Is Robbed of Thousands.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—On Tuesday morning last, when the strong-room of the Selby Smelting Company's plant, near Crockett, was opened it was discovered that bullion to the value of \$20,000 had been stolen during the night, and a hole in the steel flooring of the vault showed plainly how the precious metal had been removed. A search disclosed the fact that the robbers or robbers had dug a tunnel from a point just alongside the wall, down underneath the vault and upwards to the floor. The robbers had then bored about 40 holes to within a hair's breadth of the surface and then when everything was in readiness to carry off the plunder, carefully cut away the remaining shell and gained access to the bullion room. Everything showed the most painstaking accuracy and care, and it is thought that the work of excavation and the cutting of the flooring must have taken weeks.

Word was immediately sent to this city and a force of detectives commenced work on the case. At first they were completely at a loss, but soon evidence began to pile up and the bullion was traced from the vault to the bay shore, about 300 feet from the works, a trail of red pepper leading the way. On

## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED.

Friday, August 16.

T. K. S. S. America Maru, Going from San Francisco; 5 p. m.  
Str. James Makie, Tullett, from Kauai at 4 a. m., with 25 packages sun-dries, 100 bags rice, 6 bundles hides.

S. S. Mariposa, Rennie, from San Francisco; 7 p. m.

Saturday, August 17.

Schr. Eclipse, Townsend, from Kona and Kauai.  
Str. Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and way ports.

Schr. Luka, from Paauilo.

Str. J. A. Cummings, Seare, from Kauai ports.

Sunday, August 18.

Am. sp. Wm. H. Smith, Colley, Tasmania; seventeen days out.

Str. W. G. Hall, from Kauai.

Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports.

Str. Claudine, Parker, from Maui ports.

Monday, August 19.

U. S. N. T. Solace, Winslow, from Manila, via Guam, en route to San Francisco.

T. K. S. S. Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from Yokohama.

Schr. Twilight, from Kauai ports.

## DEPARTED.

Friday, August 16.

Str. Mauna Loa, Simson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kauai, at noon.

Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Anaehoi, at 4 p. m.

Str. James Makie, Tullett, for Hanamaulu, at 5 p. m.

Str. Kauai, Bruhn, for Lahaina, Kauai, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 4 p. m.

Am. bk. St. James, Tapley, for the Sound in ballast; p. m.

Am. sp. Hecla, Nelson, for Sound in ballast; p. m.

Saturday, August 17.

Am. schr. O. M. Kellogg, for the Sound.

T. K. S. S. America Maru, for the Orient.

Schr. F. W. Slade, Sorenson, for Elele, Kauai, to discharge coal.

Schr. Matolo, for Hanalei and Kalihiwai, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Concord, for Hanakau and Kukuihaele, at 10 a. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Kalaupapa, Pelekunui, Waianae and Halawa, at 5 p. m.

Str. Lehua, Napala, for Kalaupapa, Molokai.

## Pearl Harbor Docks Now Building.

Master Mechanic Hughes of the Oahu Railway Company is now engaged in building two huge docks for the use of the Oahu Sugar Company—one at Ford's Island and the other at Waipahu—to accommodate the scow recently constructed and launched by him in this city. The docks are constructed in the form of a ferry slip into which the scow, the largest ever built in the Islands, easily fits. Behind the docks are wharves upon each of which four railway tracks are installed to connect with the four tracks on the scows. Movable aprons are provided for fitting into the ends of the scow. The dimensions of each of the docks are as follows: Length, seventy feet; width, forty feet; wharves, length fifty feet. The wharves and docks extend about 150 feet into the harbor. The work of driving the piles has progressed finely except in a few places where the coral seems to have been of the hardest quality. The docks and scow are to be used in connection with the transportation of sugar cane from the estates of the Oahu plantation on Ford's Island to Waipahu, on the Mainland, whence it will be sent by rail to the mill.

## Hilo S. F. Line.

The steamship Enterprise, purchased by Captain William Matson a few days ago, is now loading at Long wharf, Oakland, for Hilo, says the Call of August 8. Her cargo is being rapidly put aboard and the vessel probably will get away next Monday. Captain F. C. Miller, who brought the Enterprise out here from New York, will remain in command, and many of the old crew will remain by the ship. While the Enterprise was being moved from the creek to the Long wharf she lost an anchor and chain, but both will be recovered by a tug without any trouble.

## Maui Shipping Notes.

The bulk of the sugar crop for the season on Maui has been ground and shipped, and as a result, Kahului bay wears a deserted look, with nothing but the tug "Leslie Baldwin" and a lot of disconsolate looking scows to be seen in the harbor.

The tug "Leslie Baldwin" towed an empty scow to Nahuku on Monday and returned on Wednesday with a scow load of seed cane for Haiku plantation.

Kahului bay will remain innocent of shipping, save island steamers, till the arrival of the schooner S. T. Alexander, which is due in about ten days—Maui News.

A wireless telegraph message was received yesterday ordering a pumping engine to be sent at once to Punko, on account of the drought in the Kohala district. In some parts of the district the people, as well as the cattle, are compelled to drink brackish water, and there is general suffering. A pumping engine will be sent forward by the King today.

Treasurer Wright is back at his desk again after a visit to Kauai. He adjusted the return of the Honolulu Sugar Company, which has been raised from \$3,000,000 to \$3,500,000 by Assessor Farley, at \$3,350,000. The difference in the Kekaha Plantation Company will come before the tax court at Waimea today. An increase of \$400,000 was made by the assessor. J. K. Farley, assessor at Kauai, has resigned, and will depart soon for a visit to the States.

The last obstruction to the completion of the tracks of the Rapid Transit Company at Alapai street, on the extension of Hotel street, was removed yesterday afternoon. This completes the right of way from Manoa valley to Hotel street and along King and Liliha to Wyllie street. It is expected that this week, while the track is all in shape except the 100 feet where the house was removed yesterday, this will be laid at once. The completion of this link will enable the trial trip to be made early next week, and it is probable that

## THE WORLD'S NEWS.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., August 4.—The Gloucester sloop Klondike, Captain A. F. Cunnin, yesterday sighted a monster swordfish lying on the surface of the water thirty-five miles southwest of No Man's Land. The sloop was worked quietly up to the big fish and a harpoon thrown into it from the "pulpit" on the bowsprit. The throw was not a good one and Auguste Sylvia was sent out in a dory to put another iron in the fish, which was struggling to get away.

Sylvia rowed up on the swordfish, and, after jabbing the sharp iron home, started to row out of harm's way. The fish, with two irons in him, made a sudden dart at the dory, and with an upward turn ran his long sword through the bottom of it into the railing of the craft, where it stuck. Sylvia tried to cling to the bow thwart, but the big fish tossed the boat about like an eggshell. Sylvia was hurried overboard and, being clad in oilskins and rubber boots, sank immediately. He was never seen afterward.

The fish, which weighed nearly 500 pounds, dashed the iron against the side of the Klondike, and this was its last struggle, for it broke off its sword near the nose, and was then pulled aboard the sloop.

WASHINGTON, August 6.—Commander William Swift, commanding the gunboat Yorktown, has been ordered to relieve Commander Seaton Schroeder as Naval Governor of the Island of Guam. The Yorktown is now en route to Guam. The assignment of Commander Swift is temporary, pending the selection of a permanent Governor. It became necessary to detach Commander Schroeder from that duty prior to the expiration of the usual period of such assignments in order that he might return to the United States and testify before the Schley court of inquiry.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., August 16.—Peter T. W. Hale, Yale's fullback of last year, is seriously ill at the Hartford hospital with internal injuries which a physician on the staff of the hospital says were traceable to the strains incident to football and to injuries received by Hale in the Yale-Princeton and Yale-Harvard games of last year. It is said that a blood vessel in the stomach region is ruptured and that complications, others, involving that organ, have set in, and that other internal troubles have resulted.

LONDON, August 16.—Telegrams from Rome today say nothing like the heat wave which is scorching all Italy has been known within living memory. The thermometer in many parts of the country registered 43 centigrade in the shade. The vineyards in whole districts have been shrivelled up and ruined to the very roots as though set on fire. The air in the Province of Syracuse is barely respirable and the sea water is so warm that bathing has been abandoned. The people have been forced to sleep in the open air.

NEW YORK, August 16.—According to the London correspondent of the Tribune, English publishers report that the sales of books have increased recently, and that the prospects of the autumn trade are brighter than for years. Heineman asserts that he has never sold as many six shilling and six penny books as he has this season. There are many signs that the public is finding the newspapers dull and reverting to books. Heineman is issuing Poulton Bigelow's colonial book this week, and he will issue a bright story by Mrs. Bigelow later in the month. He is advertising an edition of 100,000 copies of Hall Caine's "Eternal City," and has completed plans for a library of twelve French masterpieces. Mrs. Meynell's fresh volume of verse may be expected in the course of a few weeks. Chapman and Hall are undertaking a complete edition of Richardson's novels in twenty volumes.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Cigarmakers of this city have sent a letter to President McKinley, asking that the executive power be used for the protection of the cigar makers of Tampa, against who, the letter says, "unheard of brutalities have been practiced."

The letter concludes as follows:

"If the positions were reversed and the capitalists and the merchants were arrested and taken away from their families, the United States army would have been called out to protect them."

At a meeting held by the cigarmakers a resolution was passed in reference to a report that a cigar manufacturer was coming here from Tampa next Monday to make cigars during the strike. It said: "No man shall make a cigar for a Tampa manufacturer until the strike is over."

NEW YORK, August 16.—A cablegram to the world from London says: Sir William Garstin, under secretary of the Public Works Department of the Egyptian Government, has submitted to the British Imperial Government a gigantic engineering project, which, with existing dams and irrigation canals, will enable the Nile to be kept in constant flow and make the whole vast Nile basin the richest agricultural area in the world, regularly raising two crops each year. The scheme is to raise the level of Lake Tsana, which lies high on the Abyssinian plateau, by three meters. By this means trillions of cubic meters of water could be stored for the dry season. The ascent of King Menelik is necessary for this work, which Lord Cromer does not deem it impossible to obtain, even in the face of strong Franco-Russian opposition.

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PARIS, July 31.—Prof. Blanchard in a paper read before the Academy of Medicine today, said the anopheline species of mosquito propagates disease, even leprosy. The Parisian culicoides mosquito is less terrible. He advised the destruction of the larvae by placing petroleum in stagnant water and sweet oil in drinking water.

Dr. Robin announced that experiments had been made by Dr. Huighe of Lille in curing St. Vitus' dance by enclosing limbs for days in rigid bandages.

John McCaul, quartermaster's clerk of the United States transport Egbert, deserted his ship just before the vessel sailed from Seattle and took with him

BOSTON, August 16.—Reports have been received from New Hampshire of the death of Josiah Johnson Hawes, of this city, who is supposed to have been the oldest photographer in the world. He was in his ninety-fourth year and was away on a vacation in New Hampshire at the time of his death. In early life he was a painter of oil portraits and of miniatures on ivory. When Mr. Gould came to Boston in 1841, to tell about Daguerre's discovery, Mr. Hawes made his acquaintance and took the American agency for the process of which Daguerre was the inventor. Later he built the first skylight erected for photographic purposes in America.

In his studio the first camera picture of Daniel Webster was made, on the morning when the famous Anthony Burns speech was delivered from the balcony of the Revere House. Jenny Lind and Goldschmidt, whom she afterward married, were photographed by Mr. Hawes; also Oliver Wendell Holmes, Theodore Parker, Emerson, Thomas Starr King, Longfellow, Whittier, Louis Kossuth and Baron Rothschild.

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Great floods, due to the overflowing of the Yang-tse, have caused the death of thousands in China. Chen Teh was wiped away by the flood, and 20,000 persons drowned.

Reports have just been received at New York regarding the seventeen days' battle between the Venezuelans which occurred in May. The rebels retired when their ammunition was gone.

A. B. Cummins was nominated for governor by the Republicans of Iowa, August 7. Minister Conger, who passed through Honolulu, received but 42 votes, out of a total of over 1,600 in the convention.

Dr. Leyds is in St. Petersburg.

A great gold discovery has been made on the Rand.

A crusade against church bells is beginning in Milwaukee.

A lone highwayman held up a stage near Colfax, Cal., and got \$20.

Fire in the business district of Calistoga, Cal., caused a loss of \$60,000.

American imports now take first place at Manila, largely exceeding those of England.

St. Paul's foundations have been undermined by a railway tunnel and the cathedral is in danger.

There is great destitution among unemployed English actresses. Ellen Terry and other notables are investigating.

President Krueger says the Transvaal and Orange Free State are ready to pay England cash for peace and independence.

The British may withdraw 40,000 troops from South Africa and send them to India, where a frontier crisis is threatened.

Vice President Roosevelt addressed an audience of 10,000 people at the celebration of the Colorado quarto-centennial at Colorado Springs.

Each delegate from the Chamber of Commerce of New York to the recent London dinner contributed \$1,000 to the Victoria memorial fund.

Karl Kruger of Chicago, whose stomach was removed several months ago by surgeons, is now able to eat three good meals a day and is gaining steadily in weight.

William W. Bramston Beach, Conservative member of Parliament for the Andover district of Hampshire, died as the result of injuries sustained through being thrown from a cab recently into the excavations in Parliament street.

Countess George Karolyi, who married her husband first at the City Hall of Boston and afterward at Oakland, Cal., after a precipitate flight with him from Europe, is now suing him in the courts for alimony and for desertion. She is ten years his senior, and at the time of her elopement was an actress of the music hall stage at Budapest, figuring under the name of Boriska Frank.

Everybody has their hour of trouble.

But people having any irritation of the skin.

Have many hours of trouble.

Nothing so annoying, nothing so irritating.

It is a hard and trying position.

Leave it alone and you can hardly bear the misery.

Relief and cure have come at last.

Melbourne has put it to the test.

Doan's Ointment cures every form of skin irritation.

People at home are learning that this is so.

Here is proof in a statement:

Mr. William Preston has been a resident of Victoria for over half a century and therefore will be known to many of our readers. Mr. Preston is at present residing at No. 68 Argyle St., St. Kilda. He says: "For some considerable time I have been troubled with Eczema on my legs. The irritation at times was very great especially at night, and it caused me considerable annoyance. I obtained a pot of Doan's Ointment and I must say that it allayed the irritation almost immediately. Doan's Ointment is a good remedy and I can highly recommend it for Eczema."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin, eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective.

Very frequently two or three boxes

have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.